washington.
can Senators were in cancus Salout five hours on the Louisiana
ter much debate it was concluded
Tresident in what he had already
to affeirs in that State, and to
in the future in the support of the
meet in all its lawful authority.
are eight Senators who dissent
don of tweir Republican associates. was received at the dead-letter containing half-a-dozen snakes, the remainder alive. One was a feet long. The reptiles were in a sed to Germany, which had been ew York for want of sufficient

P. Burnside, of Illinois, has been perintendent of the Post-Office Disbursing Clerk, vice George D. signed.

of Russia has sent a note to the

ntenegro, congratulating him upon solution of the difficulty which in his Government and that of the Podgoritza affair. of Queen Victoria in conventng a cil at Oaborne is to have a discus-

Emaquel gave an audience, Satu

recognized King Alphonso.

Recovery from Blindness, Phelps, of Newburg, Ind., who has locally blind from cataract for two had his sight suddenly restored The first intimation he had of the of friends across the street, and the entire audience in the church, the services were concluded he had at this ability to see so well resided to left eve. Upon examination the allice lens was found, from some passed without the range of vision, was effected suddenly and without mess. Mr. Phelps is a little over ge, but now, with the aid of the abeen wearing for some time, hols ry well.

One Great Merit ter of the teeth, Sozodont, is that its mouth is refreshing, while as a means a teeth, and improving the breath, it

at Reed's Temple of Music, cornes Van Buren streets, a few very fine up-ntaining the latest and best improve-

in this city, Jan. 30, at 11 o'clock p. m., Lavalle, aged 75 years. he residence of her son-in-law, Ulich mith Green-st., Monday, Feb. 1, at 12 t. Patrick's Church; thence by cars to

n San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 30, 1875, formerly of this city. morning from his late residence, 159 iracis A., only child of A. M. and Ellis day, Jan. 2l, at 5:10. family are invited to attend the feneral 8 o'clock, from 482 West Washington-st. At her residence, No. 84 Bremer-st., fillness, Mrs. Nancy Sullivaq, aged 37 e place on Tuesday, Feb. 2, by care te

PECIAL NOTICE.

allay pain, subdue swellings, hoal burns, and will cure rhoumatism, spavin, and any flesh, bone or muscle ailment. The White Wrapper is for family use, the Yellow Wrapper is for anismals. Price 50 cents; large but-UCTION SALES.

EO. P. GORE & CO., 88 & 70 Wabash-av. TION SALE OF

Y GOODS.

AUCTION SALE OF

rs & shoes

Wednesday, Feb. 3, ery attractive one, as we shall NE LINE OF GOODS FOR LLES. GEO. P. GORE & CO... & and 70 Wabash-as.

BUPT SALE AT AUCTION. NT TAILOR'S STOCK , Clothing, and Store Pixtures. ORNING, FEB. 2. AT 10 O'CLOCK, AT OUR STORES,

E SO RANDOLIPH-ST.

JENO W. CAMPBELL, Esg., Assigned and well-amorted stock of sassonable as of Clotha, Cassimeres, Beavers, Malestings, Tailors' Trimmings, Linings, de., Estatues of Store '35 Dearbornst., Comb., de., and an invoice of Black and Colored Silk Necklips.

M. Ready-made Ciothing, Boots, Shoes, as ELISON, POMEROY & CO.

A. BUTTERS & CO., OOMS, SE RAST MADISON-ST.

TRADE SALE.

RY GOODS. STOM-MADE CLOTHING. CASSIMERES, AND FLANNEIS. LEONARD & CO.,

AND SECOND-HAND RNITURE,
Feb. 2, at 9 db. at 41 Madison-st., Parior,
Dining-room Furniture. A variety of Seciture. Carpets, ed., will be sold at the
re chattle montgage.
LEONARD 4 CO., Anethonour. P. McNAMARA & CO.,

ES BOOTS AND SHOES,

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 28.

Upright, Grand, and Square Piano Have obtained the Highest Honors ever awarded to any Pirst of the Grand Gold Medals of Honor. WORLD'S FAIR, PARIS, 1867. LONDON, 1862.

Superiority of the Steinway Piano SPANDARD PIANO OF THE WORLD.

special attentian is respectfully directed to the lat provement in their Pianofortes; The New Patent Tone Sustaining Pedal. This valuable and important invention greatly onlarges the capacity of the Pianoforte for the production of musical effects.

Of their immense number of testimenial ANTON RUBINSTEIN.

NEW YORK, May 24, 1873, CENTLEREN: On the eve of returning to Europe, I sem it my pleasant duty to express to you my most heart-it thanks for all the kindness and courtest you have we me during my stay in the United Staties; but also, I show all, for your univailed Finanforites, which is more have done to univailed Finanforites, which is more have done could be and capacity of industria the state of the country of the coun DR. FRANZ LISZT.

"Mastra. Steinway & Some:
"GENTS—The magnificent Steinway Grand Piano now shands in any numic-rooms, and processis a harmonic totality of admirable qualities, a detailed enumeration of which is the more superfluors as this instrument fully justifies the world-wide repetation that for years you have engraphers enjoyed.
"After so much well-deserved praise, permit me to also add my homears and the expression of my undiagnized similation, with which I romain, "Very sincerely yours," FRANZ LINET."
In a letter addressed to Meindorf, the colebrated composer, dated from Weimar on the 37th of the same month, Physica Linet rays:

which see a corollary on the above The New Leeping usik Zeitung adds:
"'A new Grand Piano from Steinway & Sons, New man, which we saw and heard in Dr. Franz Liszt's music

LYON & HEALY, General Agents for the Northwest,

State and Monroe-sts., Chicago. FINANCIAL

INVESTMENT BONDS.

We deal in TOWN, COUNTY, CITY, and STATE BONDS. Also, SCHOOL BONDS and CITY CERTIFICATES.
Buy and Sell BILLS OF EXCHANGE on
ENGLAND, FRANCE, and GERMANY. PRESTON, KEAN & CO., BANKERS, 100 WASHINGTON-ST.

THE UNITED STATES

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LOANS small or large sums, in Gold or Currency, on improved ALFRED W. SANSOME, Secretary,

7 Union Building. The Mercantile Trust Co., OF NEW YORK, Capital, \$1,000,000,

are prepared to make loans upon Improved City and Country Real Estate in Illinois at current rates. M. L. SOUDDER, JR., Manager, 108 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

MONEY! MONEY! \$1,000, \$5,000, \$7,700, \$10,000 and \$25,000 to loan on city property. \$25,000 for six months. Purchase Money A. S. PALMER, Jr.. Rooms 16 and 17, 34 Washington-st.

GENERAL NOTICES. TAX SALE CERTIFICATES.

GLEN FLORA

Glas Flora Spring Water curse Diabetes. Bright's Dissee, Caronic inflammation of the Siadder, Gravel, Dyssees. Liver Complaints. Hemorrhoids (Piles), Chronic
Destipation, Indiammation of the Kidneys.
Ter sale by Medcal & Co., 18 North Clarkest; C. Tasees, 18 Madison-et.; Dr. Jas. J. Harrington, 36 West
Medison-et.; Dr. Jas. J. Harrington, 36 West
Medison-et.; J. C. Booherdt, 123 West Madison-et.;
luises S. Jackson, oor. Thirty-trati-st. and Michigan-av.
Med for circular giving rull analysis and testimonials.
Medison-et. R. H. PARKS, Wankegan, Ill.

TO WATER & GAS COMPANIES. GLOUCESTER IRON WORKS,

GLOUCESTER CITT, N. J.

DAVID S. BROWN, Pres. JAMES P. MICHELLON,
See BEN. CHEW. Treas. WM. SEXTON, Supt.

Octo, Philadelphia, & North SeventhsLast Iron Gas and Water Pipes, Cast Iron Plange Heatlag and Stann Pipes, Stop Valves for Water
or Gas, all since,

TRE HYDRAN TS,

Gas Holders, Telescopic or Single,

Casings and Wrought Iron Work of all kinds, for Gas

Works.

ARTISTIC TAILORING.

BROOKLYN'S LAOCOON.

The Plymouth Priest and His Sons in the Avenger's Toils.

Accused and Accuser Meet a Last in Open Court. .

Tilton Allowed to Testify-Damning Iteration of the Old Story.

Glance at the Court-Room Through Doctor Syntax's Speciacles.

Tilton's Account of His Various Interviews with Beecher.

The Edge of Hell as It Formerly Appeared to Beecher. Beecher's Kiss of Love and Rec

onciliation After the Accusation.

Some Bits Picked Out from Friday's Proceedings by Doctor Syntax.

VIEWS OF THE COURT-ROOM

OBTAINED THROUGH DE. SYNTAX'S SPECTACLES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BROOKLEN, N. Y., Feb. 1.—An immense crosawaited Judge Neilson's decision as to the ad-missibility of Tilton's evidence, it being general-ly recognized that upon that decision the plaintiff's case principally hinged. The corridor of the Court-House was densely thronged, and the current of debate almost entirely ran upon e prospect of the plaintiff being allowed to tes

The most punctual people to arrive were the Beecher party; directly after them came Mrs. Tilton, as usual escorted by Mesdames Field and Tilton, as usual escorted by Mesdames Field and Shearman. She was apparently much excited, and a deep crimson flush mantled on each cheek. Beecher looked excessively pale and anxious when he first took his east. His wife was cold, stem, and silent. Both sons were present. The younger of them wept quietly with bended head during most of the subsequent proceedings. Tilton appeared to be in much better healt, with eyes clear and resolute, and face suffused with some color.

HOW JUDGE NEILSON'S DECISION WAS RECEIVED.

All parties seemed to be fully aware of the gravity of the question to be decided by Judge Neilson, and every face were an expression of anxiety. His Honor's ruling that plaintiff might testify under certain restrictions was greeted by a loud, popular murmur, in which general ap-proval was signified. Beecher Peaned backward in his chair, and pressed his right hand to the back of the head, and looked wistfully out of the window. Mrs. Beecher opened her mouth in a fixed, sardonic smile, which she did not relax all day. Mrs. Tilton's color became deeper, and she drew her veil over her face. It was several minutes after the reception of the decision be-fore Tilton proceeded to the stand. After His

Until February 15, 1875, Tax Sale Certificates of 1874, held by the Comptroller for City Taxes of 1873, can be redeemed at 2% per cent premium, and Certificates of prior years at 20 per cent premium. On the above date the rates shall be increased to 5 and 25 per cent premium respectively, and on March 1, 1875, the former will be increased to 10 per cent premium. The holder of said certificates is now entitled to 25 and 75 per cent premium respectively.

S. S. HAYES,

City Comptroller.

Mr. and Mrs. Beecher sat side by side as usual.

When there was a ball by side as usual.

of his intimacy with Mrs. Tilton, its freedom from first to last,
and its pure parentage of love, he turned more
and more crimson. Twice Tilton alluded to the
awful changes and flushes of Beecher's face during the historic interviews; as if atimulated by
those recollections, the blood surged to his
temples, and throbbed there all day. Mrs.
Beecher bore the quotations of her husband's
frequent references to herself with a cruel exposure of her teeth.

of giving his evidence was full of nervous, passionate hate. He frowned so fiercely at times that a horse-shoe indentation glowed upon his forehead. The audience was evidently impartial and keenly relished the "points" made by the witness against Beecher as well as the many tourneys between counsel. Tilton's direct anamination will probably and to property. direct examination will probably end to-morrow, upon which he will be cross-examined at great length and without mercy. His testimony, so far, has been chiefly remarkable as comforting the spectators with the main and parent source from which all minor versions of the story have been derived. Dooron Sentax.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT. THE MANNER IN WHICH ALL PARTIES RECEIVED

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Pridune.

NEW YORK, Jan. Feb. 1.—To-day was the turn ing point in the trial of the Beecher case. If Judge Neilson had excluded Tilton's testimony, the pinintiff would, in all probability, have abandoned the case, and demanded the prosecu-tion of the indictment against him. As it is, he goes on, with the hope of getting in all his testimony, though the restrictions as to testifying as to what he heard from his wife considerably embarrass him. As, for instance, he got in his wife's to Beecher, but not as his recollection of it. The decision proved to be as foreshadowed in yesterday's dispatches to yon—the admission of the testimony with the above restrictions. The knowledge that this was a crisis in the case, and that the trial turned on this decision, served to the persons immediately involved in the suit. The silence in the court-room was first broken in the morning by the deep voice of Judge Neilson, announcing his decision as to the competency of Mr. Tilton to testify in his own behalf: "The plaintiff's testimony is a necessary link in the chain of evidence for the prosecution, and on his introduction as a witness turns an important point in his case." In no manner had the Judge foreshadowed his de-cision, and the lawyers who anxiously awaited it and the audience in the gallery alike had not had the slightest hint of its import until it was publicly rendered. Judge Neilson decided that Mr. Tilton was, first, competent to testify in his own behalf, but, second, that he was not competent to testify to any confidential communication touching the principal question in issue. The audience were unable to tell whether this decision was favorable to the plaintiff or to the defendant, and even Mr. Tilton and Mr. Beecher curiously watched the faces of their lawyers to read there defeat or victory. Mr. Evarts and his four associates put their heads together

and consulted in whispers for five or ten min-utes, while Mr. Fullerton prepared for examina-tion, and Mr. Tilton threw aside his heavy coat and drew off his gloves, ready to take the witness-chair. Mr. Evarts finally nodded to Mr. Fullerton to go on, and Mr. Tilton ascended the stand. He stood with his back to the audience, and took the oath, and then sat down. But, before any questions were asked, Mr. Beach said that he had not taken an exception because he supposed that the Judge meant by "confidential communica-tion" the legal, technical definition of that term. Judge Neilson suggested, in a dry way, that counsel had better have taken an exception. Mr. Evarts then explained his view of the de-cision, ending by taking an exception to the ruling of the Judge. Mr. Beach, however, took none, and, without further interruption, the ex- but not what his wife had told him. amination awaiting the witness proceeded. The

CHICAGO, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1875.

weariness. Occasionally he would wander beyond the legal limits prescribed, and it was necessary to check him. Mr. Tilton has a rich and well-dressed voice, which tells plannly of the training which it has received from his experience in the lacture-field and during the political campagns. During his examination to-day, he seemed to see no one except the person questioning him. His eyes never wandered toward his wife, and if he saw her at all, it was simply in a sweeping glance. He looked first at the ceiling and then at the figor, meeting no one's gaze except that of Mr. Fullerton, at whom he looked steadfastly whenever he was speaking.

Mr. Beecher's face was a study. During the entire narration of his accuser he looked at him unflinchingly, taking notes occasionally, but listening to every word with close attention. When Mr. Tilton described Mr. Beecher's agitation on various occasions, the latter smiled broadly, and, isughing, whispered to his wife. He did not once change color, and there was never the sligatest sign of agitation in his manner. Mrs. Beecher's face wore an amused expression nearly all day, and several times, as the witness told of matters which she considered absurd, she langhed and looked trustfully up into her husband's face.

ELIZABETHS.

It was mapy minutes before Mrs. Tilton turn-

looked trustfully up into her husband's face.

ELIZARTH.

It was many minutes before Mrs. Tilton turned her eyes towards her husband. She was veiled, and, while the first few questions and answers were given, she sat with downcast eyes. After a time she ventured to glance towards Mr. Tilton, and afterward watched him closely, continuing her gaze even when he was giving the worst testimany against herself and her former pastor. The ladies with Mrs. Tilton seemed much emberrassed, but they bravely kept their seats, and even returned after recess to listen to the continuance of the plaintiff's story.

TILTON'S TEST MONY IN DETAIL

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—The Brooklyn City Courtroom was again crowded to-day, at the beginning of another week of the great scandal trial. Mrs. Tilton, Mrs. Field, Mrs. Shearman and two other ladies, and Mr. Beecher, with his wife and sons occupied their accustomed places.

After the court had been called to order After the court had been called to order, Judge Neilson gave his opinion as to the right to testify of Mr. Tilton, in the following words:

In determining the question raised by this objection, the Court holds, mrst, that plaintiff is competent to be swort and to testify on his own behalf; second, that, as to the principal question at issue, he is not competent to testify as to any confidential cormunitation. It is considered that this qualified decision respects the present state of the law of evidence, and also respects what may remain of the rule which imposes silence or restraint by reason of the markial relation, or on grounds of public interest or policy.

Tilton's groux.

Theodore Tilton then took the stand and was

Theodore Tilton then took the stand and was sworn, the defense entering exceptions. In answer to questions by ex-Judge Fullerton, Mr. Tiiton said: Am 39 years of age; was married on the 2d of October, 1855, by Mr. Beecher. My wife's age is about 31. I have four children Have been engaged in the literary profession ; became connected with the Independent in the spring of 1856; remained there under Beecher, and, on his retirement, in 1863 or '64, became his successor. Held the position of Managing Director under Beecher in December, 1870. I owned the house in which I lived, with its library, valued at about \$25,000. I owned a share in the New York Tribune, a small farm in the West valued at \$1,500, a piece of land in Prospect Park valued at \$1,000. There was a mortgage of \$7,500 on my bouse. When I left the Independent my property was valued at about \$30,000. I had money out at interest, deposited with Woodruff & Robinson, after Jan. 1, 1871; \$7,000 was ob tained from Bowen, \$5,000 from my lecturing tour, \$1,000 from my books, \$6,000 from Moul-ton, and about \$5,000 from subscribers of the Golden Age. I had no debts other than loans on my property. Did not know the source from which the money came which was given to me by Moulton. Did not know it came from Beecher. On the 30th of December, 1870, I had an inter-

Mr. Evarts objected to witness giving evidence n relation to any statement made to witness by his wife. Judge Neilson ruled that witness could say what passed between himself and Beecher,

The control of the co

er. which should not jar his pride. Mrs. Tilton wrote a letter to Moulton for the purpose of holding an interview. In conclusion, the witness reminded Beecher that he had revoked the demand he had made upon him, and promised Beecher that he would not assist Bowen in his efforts to prosecute Beecher.

At the close of the narrative the witness waited a moment, and noticed that REECHER'S FACE AND NECK WERE BLOOD-RED. Tilton went to the door, unlocked it, and said. You are free to go." Beecher appeared not to hear him, and sai as if in a dream. Tilton repeated it, and Beecher appeared not to hear him, and sai as if in a dream. Tilton repeated it, and Beecher arose and walked to the door, but came back and asked, "May I go for the last time and see Elizabeth?" Tilton reduced. The Chasege Tribune. Brooklin, Jan. 28.—Judge Nellson came into court this morning primed with a decision touching the same you when I had the power, for my wife's sake; but, if you chide her with a word, I will smite you made before the world."

Beecher went down stairs with his hands to his head, and Moulton answered "Yes." Beecher said. "This will hill me." Moulton and he thereupon went into the parior.

Recess.

containing the state of the control of the control

day, Woodruff, blandly crossing his hands over his generous stomsch, jdst as directly and just as calmly said. "No, you didn't," when to save him into a violent burst of grief. During the conversation with Moulton, which witness did not hear. Beecher appeared overcome with grief. Moulton requested witness to leave them together, and he did so.

ANOTHER INTERVIEW.

day, Woodruff, blandly crossing his hands over moon-freezing crystal" of his sight could like an information of his sight could like an information of the spectacle of this properous, easy-going, clear-headed, matter-offect man of business, thus interpolity, in his common-sense way, flouting the very shoulder-she became once more the incarnation of strang before which a community has

"bear" effect upon Plymouth stock,— religion s-la-mode of Brooklyn is adjust all the niceties of a Bourse. The te would be to exaggrate her favorable cor Sickness can have nothing to do with it. would be to exaggrate her favorable con Sickness can have nothing to do with it, we therefore presume. The weather cannot en-a deterrent effect, because she has attend proceedings on far more inclement days. en it be? And does the same influence Mrs. Shearman, Mrs. Field, and Mrs. 'R. Raymond, out of the choking feter of it Court? There are all sorts of rumors to this new and minor mystery. Hints huzz town of a denomenant which will upset the est-pated and most stoical of fly-gobble dozen bewildering prospects doud our

NUMBER 164

nuch afraid of the truth as Beecher, and is tryng to see with how small a part of the truth he

an carry his case.

Rep.—That seems strange; why should he not want to bring out everything?

Mrs. W.—Not at all strange. They are all in the same boat with Beecher. That whole crowd have been living in the same way—in accordance with what they believe—for years past, and the trath would expose the whole lot.

Rep.—Do they all believe as you do on these matters?

matters?
Mrs. W.—Certainly they do, but they haven't moral courage enough to say so. The only difference between us is that I advocate the doctrine of freedom for the affections, holding that they cannot be controlled by law, and that any soe who acts fully upon freedom must be acting purely; while they outwardly hold on to the old system of law, making it subservient to their published reputation, when secretly they adopt the rule of freedom, which double practice can never be pure.

Rep.—It would seem, from the very severe examination Moulton went through, that he must have been obliged to tell all he knew?

Mrs. W.—All! Why, he has told nothing, from beginning to end, but what has been just ground out of him by the attorneys, word at a time. He hasn't been there to tell the whole truth, but to see how much of it he could keep

truth, but to see how much of it he could keep from telling.

Rep.—So you include Moulton among those that believe in your theories?

Mrs. W.—Frank Moulton! O course I do. The whole lot of them indone my theory in every particular, and nothing keeps them from saying so publicly but their hypocrasy and moral cowardice. Just as Mr. Beecher said when he was on his knees at my feet, and in tears; when I savised him to come out like a man, and make an open confession of the whole thing, said be, "I know I ought to do it, and if I had your courage I would do it, but I can't—I'm a moral coward!" If he had made such a confession at that time the whole thing would have been over and forgotten long ago, and everybody would think better of him to-day.

Rep.—If the trial now in progress fails to bring out the whole truth, it will probably never be told?

Mrs. W.—Vest: it will I am preparing a

Rep.—If the trial now in progress fails to bring out the whole truth. It will probably never be told?

Mrs. W.—Yes; it will. I am preparing a statement now which will be given to the public at the proper time, which will show the world that what has been fold thus far has been but the beginning of a long story. Why, I tell you there is a whole volcane in this thing, and what has been given to the public thus far is but the smoke that precedes the cruption. It is amouldering yet, but if will burst out when the proper time comes, and its light will bring to view people who have never yet been dreamed of in consection with the matter.

Rep.—Will you be called to testify at the present trial?

Rep.—Will you be called to testify at the present trial?

Mrs. W.—I think not. I don't think either side wants me. I know too much about the case. If I should be wanted, I would not go, unless under compulsion, for I do not desire to make my etatement until the proper time comes, and then I shall give it to the world; one of the best lawyers in the United States is now compiling it for me.

Rep.—Why don't they call Mrs. Stanton?

Mrs. W.—For the same reason they don't call me. She knows too much about the case.

Rep.—Will Miss Anthony be called?

Mrs. W.—Indeed she will not. Susan knows all about it, and they know she does, and if they would get the whole truth. She doesn't know how'to tell a he, and if you swear her to tell the whole truth, that is just what she will tell. This trial will not develop anything new,—it is not desired by any of the parties that it should.

FIRES.

IN CHICAGO.

The House of the Good Shepherd, a four-story brick building, located on North Market street near Hill, was visited by a destructive fire at 9 o'clock yesterday morning. The loss on building and contents was \$8,000, and is covered by an insurance of \$24,500. The fire was caused by a defective furnace-flue, and was first discovered between the ceiling of the upper floor and the roof. The firemen had difficulty in reaching the flames, and nearly deluged the building with water before they could extinguish them. The roof was almost entirely destroyed by fire, but the greatest damage resulted from water. The building is insured in the following companies: Girard, of Philadelphia, \$5,500; Lycoming, \$5,000; Western, of Toronto, \$5,000; Commercial, of London, \$3,000; Queen's, of London, \$3,000, and Farragut, of New York, \$3,000. \$3,000, and Farragut, of New York, \$3,000 The alarm was given from Box 742, and responded to promptly by the Fire-Department.

A child set fire to a broom in a clothes-closet at No. 1123 Michigan avenue, at 11 a. m. yesterday, and caused a blaze which will cost the occupant, George T. Williams, \$300,—the amount of damage done to furniture and clothing,—unless he is indemnified by the insurance company in which he holds a policy. The building, a two-story brick, is owned by Mrs. Cook, of Lexington, Ky., and was damaged to the extent of \$100.

A fire broke out in the kitchen of a boarding-house at No. 525 North Halsted street, at 4 o'clock yesterday morning, and was the occasion of the alarm from Box 756. The building, a two-story frame, was owned by Jacob Trom, whose loss is \$800, and insurance \$1,500 in the North Chicago. Charles Gumberger occupied the premises. His loss is \$800, and insurance \$1,000 in the Imperial, of London.

The alarm from Station 451, at 9.20 c'clock

The slarm from Station 481, at 9:20 o'clock yesterday morning was caused by fire in a two-story frame building on the corner of Coulter and Leavist streets, owned and occupied as a dwelling by John Harvey. Loss, \$25. A defective flue was the cause of the blaze.

A cottage, owned by Louis Ludwig, at No. 81 Walton place, was partially burned last evening at 7:30 o'clock. The loss amounted to \$600.

AT BELLE VERNON, PA.

AT BELLE VERNON, PA.

BROWNSVILLE, Pa., Feb. 1.—A large building on Main street, in Belle Vernon, Pa., belonging to James M. Springer, and occupied by Cunningham & Croft, merchaots, except half of second floor, which was used by the Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Red Men, and Good Templars, together with the dwelling-house of H. H. Aylor, burned to-day. Cunningham & Croft saved but little. The loss is heavy, the store having been large and well filled. No insurance.

AT MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

AT PRINCETON, ILL.

PRINCETON, ILL.

PRINCETON, ILL.

Feb. 1.—The large frame residence of W. W. Ferris, Cashier of the First National Bank, was, with the furniture, entirely consumed by fire at an early hour yesterday macrains. Two lady visitors narrowly escaped with ther lives. The loss is about \$6,000. A defective flue was the cause of the fire.

AT EAST SAGINAW, MICH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribums.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., Feb. 1.—A boarding-house, owned by Harvey & Coleman and occupied by Mrs. Bents, was damaged by fire this morning to the extent of \$250; insured.

MORAL RUINS.

A "Tribune" Correspondent Among the Missouri Outlaws.

Pinkerton's Detectives Socking for Reyenge.

Pinkerton's Detectives Socking for Reyenge.

Burder of Henry L. Reed, of Sheficilly the Company of the

Samuels. Pinkerton rightly conjectured that Jesse and James, although they left Missouri in the troubles last summer, would return before many months. The boys have led roving lives since the War, but have returned at frequent intervals. For several months Samuel Hardwicks, a man well-known here and well acquainted with the country, has been making Liberty, a station 3 or 4 miles from Kearney, his headquarters, and carrying on a CTPHER CORRESPONDENCE BY THELEGRAPH with Pinkerton in Chicago, keeping him posted as to movements. The James boys have been in the far Southwest until within a few days, when Jesse returned on a visit, brought back by the tillness of his wife, a very estimable lady, belonging to one of the best families in Jackson County. His arrival was telegraphed to Pinkerton's

esses returned on a visit, proughs back by the ciliness of his wife, a very estimable lady, belonging to one of the best families in Jackson County. His arrival was telegraphed to Pinkerton's agent, and a party of the detective's trustiest men came down from Chicago. They arrived on the passenger train on the Hannibal & St. Joe Railroad Monday night, and passed Kearney. About a mile and a half west of here the train was flagged, and the men, four in mumber, jumped off. They were joined by others of Pinkerton's men who have been in the neighborhood for weeks. The James boys are not without their enemies in the neighborhood, and it is believed that from them the detectives obtained their horses and were piloted to the farm.

THE OUTLAWS HOME.

The home of the James boys is about it miles south of Kearney. The farm lies on the Kearney and Greenville road, but the house is a quarter of a mile back from the road, and approached by a lane, which runs through a piece of wood land. The country is all heavily timbered and thinly settled. It is three-quarters of a mile to the nearest neighbor. A more scoluded place could not be imagined. It possesses every possible advantage of defense. Your correspondent was present on Friday when Sheriff Groom, of Clay County, with a posse of twenty-five men surrounded the house and made a thorough search of it and arrested three young men.—Samuels, Miller, and James, relatives and friends of the famous outlaws. The arrest probably means nothing more than a little by-play, but it afforded a good opportunity to examine the premises.

The house is built of logs and weather-boarded. The name passes were found, as at first reported. The house and numerons out-buildings.

The House can be Turned into A Portress in a very brief space of time. There are suspicious-looking loop-holes in the walls, but no subterranean passages were found, as at first reported. The house and its results. The story of the terrible night was told to Tax Tribunz correspondent by a member of the family, and some fac

AT EAST SAGINAW, Mich. Feb. 1.—A boarding-house, owned by Harvey & Coleman and occupied by Mrs. Bents, was damaged by fire this morning to the extent of 2800; insured.

AT CALESBURG, IL.

GAZERSTER, III. Feb. 1.—The house of A. P.

Barg was destroyed by dire yesterday. Insured in the Flycmin, of Hartford, for \$800.

AN HIPORTANT DECISION.

TOTZZA, Kan., Feb. 1.—A dispatch was received in this city to-day from Atchison, stating that the Surpeme Court has affirmed the decision in the Ioia & Topolas King bridge bond cases. By this decision the Cities of Ioia and Topolas are releved from paying the bonds, and it is the first decision the Cities of Ioia and Topolas are releved from paying the bonds, and it is the first decision over renedered in the United States Supreme Court in the States (with the decision in the Ioia & Topolas King bridge bond cases.)

By this decision the Cities of Ioia and Topolas are releved from paying the bonds, and it is the first decision over renedered in the United States Supreme Court in the States (with Ioia and Iron Manushania) and threw it into the first.

AN INFANTAMENOUS EXISTATION ONE.

Sax Francisco, Feb. 1.—The Pacific Mail steamer Colorado saided as moon to-day for Hong Kong, via Yokohama.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

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A DROP TOO BUCH.

Conceptant, O., Peb. 1.—For Lindner draw half a paint of while yield a soon to-day for Hong Kong, via Yokohama.

A DROP TOO BUCH.

Conceptant in the States of the survey of the ground, and a law of the particular of the States of the States of the States

his office,—the deed done in sight of 20,000 people.

The bank of Corydon, Ia., was plundered in June, 1871. A resolute posse trailed the robbers as far as Daviess County, Mo., overtook them, fought, and were repulsed.

In April, 1872, the bank at Columbis, Ky., was visited the same way, and the preying band were tracked to the borders of Missouri and lost.

The contents of the back at St. Genevieve, Mo., went in May, 1873. Since then have come in startling succession

in startling succession
THE TRAIN ROBERTES
of Iowa, Gadshill, and, lastly, of Muncie. There is nothing in the criminal history of the country to equal this record of bold plundering.
These are only the greater crimes charged upon these boys. There are scores of lesser upon these boys.

charges which popular opinion has filed against them. For theee past eight years more romanne and more terrorism has attached to the names of the James boys than to all other desperadoes of this half-tamed Southweet put together.

There is the same handwork evident in all these robberies. The party rarely numbered more than five, and the well laid plans have been always carried out without a hitch. It is impossible not to admire the superb daring and recklessness of these men. They face death with the nonchalance taught by a life's familiarity with it.

The James boys, while never denying their terrible record during the War, have steadily repudiated those charges of bank and train robberies. Each successive Gevenor of Missouri outlaws them and sets a price on their beads, to which they regularly retort with an offer to give themselves up and face the decisions of the courte if pledged fair treatment.

The father of Jesse and Frank was the Rev. Thomas James, a Baptist preacher, who attained considerable eminence in the State. He was born in Logan County, Ky., and graduated at Georgetown College, in that State, in 1843. He had married Miss Zerelda Cole, of Scott County, Ky., and immediately after graduation the young preacher and his wife came to Missouri, and settled in Clay County. Jesse and Frank, and a daughter now married and living in Arkanssa, were the fruits of the union, and were raised out the place which has since been the scene of so much blookshed. In his time Mr. James played

A PHOMINENT PART IN THE RELIGIOUS HISTORY of Missouri, being one of the founders of William Jewell College, in the Spring of 1859 Mr. James started for California as a missonary, contracted a fatal disease on the overland journey, and died. Mrs. James is a womany of militia and Jewell College. In the spring of 1859 Mr. James started for California sa a missonary contracted a fatal disease on the overland journey, and died. Mrs. James is a woman of much critique, and post south of the day the count of the sarry trouble of the

twenty got back to tell of the massacre. There were no prisoners taken. Jesse James KILLED MJ. JORNSON AND SAVEN OTHERS Frank James killed as many more. The blood that rests on these two nen's heads is something so terrible that their old companions in arms shudder when they tell of them.

The War record of these men would fill books, but this is enough to show the character of their lives.

shudder when they tell of them.

The War record of these men would fill books, but this is enough to show the character of their lives.

Last Taesday night was not the first time the old farm-house had been the scene of bloodshed. In February, 1867, a squad of old militiamen, miniful of the War record of these men, went to the house, knowing that Jesse James was sick abed, suffering from the effects of a terrible wound through the lungs received at the battle of Lexington, months before. They pounded on the door with the butts of their gues, and demanded that the wounded mes should be given up to them. Jesse crept down-stairs with his pistols in his hands, and getting the range of the leader's voice, ired through the panel, dropping his man. Then he

FIUNG OFEN THE BOOK AND STAING OUT firing from both hands. Three more of the party fell wounded and the others retreated precipitately. Jesse mounted his berse and rode away to a more secure place while the four wounded men were taxen in and nursed until they had recovered.

Just after the Gallacth bank-robbery Sheriff Thomason, of Clay County, visited the house with a posse of twenty. Thomason's horse was shot under him; his nephew received a ball through the lungs from which he has never recovered, and two others of the posse were severely wounded while the James boys got off without a scratch.

There was something very peculiar in the Gallatin bank robbery and the killing of Capt. John W. Sheets, which an eld confederate explained to The Tanuanus correspondent. There was in Bill Anderson's band an organization known as the Brotherhood of Death, the members of which were bound to avenge by lot the death of any other member. Anderson was killed in Ray County, and a militia Coptain named Cox boasted that he had fired the fatal shot, and repeatedly the war, and was for a time Cashier of the bank. Sheets succeeded him, and resumise for he bank. Sheets succeeded him, and resumise for he head. The avengers, for such my informant says they were, drove away in the direct

CAIN AND ABEL IN BUREAU COUNTY.

MURDER OF HENRY 1. REED BY HIS BROTHER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PRINCETON, Ill., Feb. 1.—Considerable excitement has been caused here by the murder of Henry L. Reed, of Sheffield, by his youngest brother, Samuel Reed. There are several stories circulated with regard to the sad occurrence, but the following is entitled to the most credence: Samuet and his family reside in the Town of Henry, on a farm near Sheffield. Henry was in Chicago last week, and his hired man, on account of some real or imaginary evil done him and the family of Henry by Samuel, telegraphed Henry to come home. He came down on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad on Sunday, and his hired man, meeting him at Neponset, took him immediately to the residence of Sam-net and the father, who were occupying a dwell-ing in the Town of Sheffield. Henry went into the house and asked for Samuel, and, being informed that he was up-stairs, took off his over-coat, and, telling his father to be quiet, said he coat, and, telling his father to be quiet, said he was going up to give him a pounding because he had raised a muss at his house in his absence. His father tried to pursuade him not to go, but he stepped into the hall, and, after reaching the middle of the stairway, was shot through the heart by Samuel, and died in a few minutes. Samuel is now confined in the County Jail. The representatives of the press and some of his friends have visited him, but he declines to talk about the affair until after his preliminary examination, which will occur on

murderer, is a very fine-looking young man, and, to look him in the eye, you would not suspect him of an evil intent. He is a perfect man, physically, and would no doubt have proved a match for Henry in a hand-to-hand fight, being younger and more active. But, is a moment of passion, and possibly through genuine fear, he committed the deed the effects of which he cannot now recall. not now recall.

passion, and possibly through genuine fear, he committed the deed the effects of which he cannot now recall.

Mr. Henry L. Reed was well known in this city, and in the West and South. He came to Chicago in 1857, and held a position in the law office of C. M. Hardee, in the old Speed Block, on Dearborn street. He became interested subsequently in a coal-mine in Pennsylvania, and also held some valuable real estate in this city. He remained here until 1859, when he removed to Springfield, Mo., and entered into the practise of law, but abandoned it shortly afterward, and went to Mobile, Als., in July, 1870. He remained but a short time in that city, and went thence to Texas and engaged in shipping live stock to his father's farm, one of the finest and largest m this State, and located between Sheffield and Neponset. His father made arrangements with him shortly afterward to manage the farm, and he took up his residence thereon and conducted affairs successfully. He shipped large numbers of hogs, horses, and mules to this city, consigning them to Congdon & Co., His father, desiring to relinquish his interest in the farm, contracted with Henry for its sole management, and the latter assumed possession a few weeks ago. Having an opportunity to dispose of the farm to Mr. Charles E. Bruner, of Chicago, he effected the sale through Meesrs. Nichols, Bragg & Co., last Wednesday, for \$50,000. Mr. Bood was extremely gratified with the result of the transfer, and submitted the documents to Mr. H. J. Goodrich. a well-known real estate dealer and an old friend. He visited Mr. Goodrich Friday evening, and returned to Sheffield Saturday night in excellent health and spirits. Before departing he informed several friends that he intended to take up his residence in Brazil as soon as Mr. Bruner was installed on the farm. He intended to take up his residence in Brazil as soon as Mr. Bruner was installed on the farm. He havended to take up his residence in Brazil as soon as Mr. Bruner was installed on the farm whereven he lives from

HIGH-TONED BREACH OF PROMISE DANAGES LAID AT \$40,000—THE DEFENDANT \$100,000.

Special Disputch is The Chicago Tribune.
DANVILLE, Ill., Feb. 1.—As a premise to its opening, a synoptical history of the breach-of-promise case in which Sarah Jape Mann is plaintiff and David S. Blackburn defendant, and which is househt to this county by the latter on plaintiff and David S. Elackburn defendant, and which is brought to this county by the latter on a change of venue from Edgar County, would not be amiss. The plaintiff asserts, and expects to prove, that the defendant began to pay her marked attention when she was still a young girl, probably near 16 years of age, and that for two years this attention was continued, when a proposition of marriage was made by defendant and accepted by plaintiff; but the defendant claiming that his father was so opposed to the marriage as to disinherit him should it be consummated, begged

other divers means and arguments, accomplished her ruin; and for seven years a crimical intimacy was carried on.—he meeting all her importunities, during that time, to have the marriage solemnized, by trivial excuses, which, though far from satisfying her, accomplished his purpose by postponing their nupties. About three years since, defendant married another woman, and plaintiff soon began suit, claiming \$40,000 damages.

The defendant, on the other hand, while not denying that criminal intimacy aristed between them, will endeavor to prove that plaintiff was equality as kind to numerous other parties in the distribution of those favors which are the peculiar prerogative of woman; that he never made offer of marriage; and that no under means or argument were used to bring about such a result.

The parties interested both belong to old, respected, and wealthy families of Edgar County, and have moved in the highest social circles in the community in which they have resided. Miss Mann, who is an orphan, but enjoys a competency inherited from her father, is now about 28 years of age, of the form, elegant carriage, and withal a remarkably handsome woman, notwithstanding her years of trouble and disappointment. A certain stern determination to accomplish whatever she undertakes seems to pervade her whole being; she talks of nothing, thinks of nothing, but her suit. At the same time. I am led to believe that the money involved in it is of the least connequence to her; but, fully realizing the sad fact that her happiness has been wrecked, her life forever darkened, and she made forever an outcast from that society which site once adorned, is it to be wondered at that she should wish justice to be metad out, with ne gentle hand, to the author of all her misfortunes?

The defendant, who is reputed to be worth nearly \$100,000, while his father, in addition, is very wealthy is a man probably 35 years of age, with nothing extraordinary about him to attract one's attention, or cause a stranger to give him a second look,—simp

tested fight.

The case will probably be called to-morrow (Tuesday) morning.

AN EXPRESS MESSENGER ROBBED.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 1.—A most daring rob-MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. I.—A most daring rob-bery was committed about a quarter-past 9 o'clock this morning, on Madison street, on which are situated the banks and insurance offices, and which created intense excitement. On Saturday evening, a man giving the name of W. R. Park-er rented the basement of the Kickerbocker Building, No. 18 Madison street, as he stated, for the parpose of opening a stock insurance of-fice, and put a sign, "W. R. Parker & Co.," and placed an old desk and a few chairs in the rear part, which has a back entrance through an alley, by the First National Bank. This mornpart, which has a back entrance through an alley, by the First National Bank. This morning, John Brady, a messenger of the Southern Express Company, who delivers all valuable packages, entered this office having a package, said to contain \$10, addressed to "W. R. Parker & Co., 18 Madison street," expressed from Collierville, Tenn. Brady, on entering, asked for a member of the firm, and told his business. There were two white men and three negroes standing behind the counter, and Brady presented his receipt-book, and at the same time threw his pouch, containing a large number of money packages, on the counter. At this moment a rope was thrown around his neck, and a bag thrown over his head, and he was beaten almost insensible. His cries soon attracted the crowd, as the street was full of people, but the robbers had secured the pouch and fied by the back door, and up to this writing haves not been apprehended, though the city has been scoured by the police in search of them. Brady is dangerously if not fatally injured. It is evident that the whole robbery had been carefully planned by some one who knew the manner of delivering psckages by the Express Company, and with a view of securing almost the entire amount received on Saturday afternoon and yesterday. The express officers cannot as yet estimate the amount lost.

Mempais, Tenn, Feb. 1.—It is now believed that men who robbed the express mesonger this morning crossed the river in a skiff within

declines to talk about the affair until after his preliminary examination, which will occur on Wednesday. He has said, however, that he expects to be free as soon as he is examined. The murdered man belonged to a family noted for their size, all being very large. He was the largest of them all,—perhaps the tallest man in Bureau County. Samuel, the murderer, is a very fine-looking young man, and, to look him in the eva-very world. the amount is believed to have been large. Mr. Loop, cashier of the Company, has offered a reward of \$1,000 for the apprehension of the robbers, and men are now scouring the woods opposite the city in search of them. Parker represents himself as being from Springfield,

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 1.—The only additional clew obtained to the express robbers is that the young man calling himself E. F. Hall, and claiming to be a nephew of Parker, who sont the express package from Colliervile, was the same who rents the office. Three men who left the elevator in a skiff soon after the robbery were pursued by officers in a tur, and seen to land on the Arkaneas side, and to take to the canebrakes.

The robbers had, during the last week, called several times at the express-office for packages about the time the messenger was sent to the banks, and doubtless informed themselves in regard to the his movements, and expected to get ever \$100,000 intended for the banks.

Brady, the messenger, is seriously injured. In addition to two terrible blows he received on the head from a cudgel, he was kicked and beaten, and, it is feared, injured internally. He states that, after beating him until insensible, they locked the front door, and then tied his legs and left him, and when he revived he found a lot of old bage and matting piled on his head. He threw them off, cut the rope, and, crawling to the door, unlocked it, and gave the alarm. No definite description of either of the men can be obtained.

RECORD OF MINOR CRIMES,

EVISCE ATION.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
KECKUK, Is., Feb. 1.—Montrose, a town 12 miles above this city, on the river, was the scene of a horrible cutting affray this evening, the parties to which were Jerome Parks and William Koonz. The encounter grew out of a quarrel which took place between the two, in which Parks struck Koonz several times. The latter drew a struck Koonz several times. The latter drew a knife and stabbed Parks in several places. One of the wounds was across the abdomen, and fairly disemboweled him. A physician was called to dress the wound, but it is not thought possible for Parks to survive. Koonz was placed under arrest. While the excitement over the affair was at its height, William Ellis, Jr., accused Dan Farley, who was with Parks at the time of the assault upon Koonz, with being the cause of the disturbance. Farley displayed a knife, whereupon Ellis assaulted him with an iron poker, inflicting several severe wounds.

WORK OF RAILROAD VANDALS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELFHIA, Feb. 1.—On Saturday evening last, at the time when the night-watchmen at Paoli were going on duty, they discovered a heavy iron bar chained across the down track on the Pennsylvania Railroad at Paoli Grove, a short distance this side of the station. Men at once set to work unchaining the destructive obstacle, and it was ramoved in time to prevent the wrecking of the frain, which passed down between half-past 7 and 8 o'clock. Had this discovery not been made, nothing could have avoided a dreadful calamity, which must have ensued, and loss of life would have been certain. It is the opinion of some that the nefarious and bloody scheme had been projected by unknown parties to rob the next down express train, while others are of opinion that it was the work of some malicious persons adverse to the interests of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

A LAWYER INDICTED FOR LARCENY.

A LAWYER INDICTED FOR LARCENY.
Special Disputes to The Chicago Tribune.
OTTAWA, Ill., Feb. 1.—Bird Bickford, Esq., a well-known attorney of this city, was arrested upon two indictments, found by the Grand Jury of the Circuit Court, now in session, and has given ball in the sum of \$3,800. One was on a charge of embezzlement, and the other for larceny, the alleged illegal taking of books from the Supreme Court library. Bickford alleges

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribona.
BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Feb. 1.—Alner Rager, an

CHARGED WITH POISONING HIS WIFE.
CLISTON, Is., Feb. 1.—A man named Dewitt is
under arrest in DeWitt, this county, charged
with poisoning his wife. The latter died, under
suspicious circumstances, on Friday pight. An
inquest being held, the post mortem revealed
traces of poison, and the woman's stomach was
sent to Chicago for analysis.

THE MILWAUKEE DEFALCATION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuse.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 1.—The Board of County
Supervisors to-day passed a resolution directing
the County Attoracy to commence suit to recover \$10,150.30, the amount of the defalcation
of Ehlers, late County Treasurer.

ARREST OF A GAMBLER.
CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 1.—Canada Bill, a notorious three-card monte man, was arrested in thi

THE COLORED ELEMENT.

An Append to Congress and the People.

Washington, Feb. 1.—A number of representatives of the colored men, who are now in tatives of the colored men, who are now in Washington from several Southern States, including Representative Rapier, of Alabama; P. B. Pinehback, Liouisiana; A. M. Gibbs, Arkansas; George W. Price, North Carolina, together with Fred Douglass, George Downing, Profs. Langston and Sampson, and Drs. Burvis and Angustus, and others, held a private meeting recently, and have that the control of the recently, and have just now published the sult of their deliberations. They conclude their address as follows:

They conclude their address as follows:

Considering that every Democratic victory, whether wen in a Northern State or upon the floor of Congress, tends directly to increase the audacity and law-issness of the enemies of Constitutional freedom and union as now catablished; and, further, considering that next to the making influence of Democratic victory is the evil of a timid assertion of rights by our friends; considering, moreover, that any action or non-action on the part of the Federal Government, manifesting their apparent spathy and indifference to the condition of the loyal people of the South, is promptly construed by these dileyed cusmiss fato Heene and impunity to renewed and redoubled violence, we shadder at the wretched condition of things which may reasonably be expected to follow in that section of our country if, in view of the circumstances now existing in the United States, Congress should, after all adjourn without enacting and providing for the enforcement of appropriate laws for the bette protection of persons, property, and political rights in this section. Cansidering that we seeing to a class of citizens who will suffer by the non-action of Congress, we carnestly appeal for relief. If affairs are permitted to proceed as now, it requires no musual foresignt to see that the colored citizens of the South will either be driven into neutrality for self-protection, surveillance, and violence. There are still one other alternative to which we are exposed—one which is turly fearful to contemplate. Human nature is the same everywhere. There are many varieties of men, but only one human nature, and it is possible that, stung to maloness and desperation by continued and increasing outrages, and seeing no means of escape, a spirit of retailation and revenge may be accused which will fill the South with scenes of rapine, blood, and fire. To avoid this catastrophe, we carnestly appeal for Congress, for the action already mentioned. We furthe sympathy and support to this appeal of all inverse all heerty

oort to this approximately.

(Signed)

PREDERICK DOUGLASS,
JUNN M. LANGSTON,
A. M. GRASS, AFK.,
PHILLIP JOSEPH, Als.,
GEO. W. PRICE, N. C.,
GEO. W. PRICE, N. C.,

J. A. ENERSON, Ark., Secretary. CASUALTIES.

BURNING OF A LUNATIC ASYLUM.
QUEBEC, Jan. 30.—The fire in the Besufort
Lunatic Asytum list night is supposed to have
originated in one of the cells occupied by a
vicious character named Mary Broton. Her
conduct had been very violent, and she had
been confined in a cell. She rowed to flave her
revenge, and is supposed to have kindled a fire
by placing a bundle underweath her bed, and
then shut the door. She suffered a terrible fate,
having parished in the flames. The utmost having perished in the flames. The utmost efforts were made to subdue the fire, but they were unsuccessful, owing to the large quantity

of wood-work.

The sight was pitiful in the extreme, some of the inmates ecosping into corners and obstinately refusing to be removed. Others field down the corridors to the darkest cellars, and were found shivering with fear. Others ran into the cupota, and it was only with the greatest difficulty they could be brought out. The news spread to the city and thousands went to the scene; 435 women were resqued and transferred to the men's wing, and only three are as yet known to have perished. The loss will be great to the province, as this was about the cnly sylum of much magnitude and completeness in this section. It is strange to say that the worst case in the female ward entirely recovered her reason in the panic and is as sane as possible.

JUMPED FROM THE CARS.

Special Dispatch to The Chasses Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Feb. 1.—This moon a frightful accident occurred on a passenger train on the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad, between this city and Rendallville. Dr. Hitchcock, of Kalamazoo, was on the train, in company with two sisters, Mrs. Ranney, of Delphos, O., and Mrs. Markham, of Kalamazoo, the latter of whom has been for some days suffering with temporary aberration of mind. The Doctor stepped into another car, when Mrs. Markham, the insane woman, attempted to leap from the car, which was going about 20 miles per hour. Her sister, Mrs. Ranney, attempting to restrain her by force, both were thrown violently to the ground. The insane woman was little injured, but her sister, Mrs. Ranney, was picked up mesnsible and conveyed to the Aveline House in this city, where she now lies in a critical condition, her limbs being broken and her head sady crushed. Little hope is entertained of her recovery.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAINER, Wis., Feb. 1.—Freight-train Conductor George Patterson, of the St. Psul Railway, fell between the cars to-day and was instantly killed. Deceased had been in the employ of the Company for thirty years. He leaves a wife and a grown-up child.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Springfield, Ill., Feb. 1.—Henry Green, a German, living near Berlin, in this county, was run over and killed by a train of cars on the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railroad yeaserdsymorning. A Coroner's jury to-day found a verdict of accidental killing.

JAMMED TO DEATH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Proma, Ill., Feb. 1.—An Irish laborer at elevator "B," named Issae Dolby, was killed this moon under the following circumstances: He was employed around the elevator to comple cars and switch them at the different lines, and while thus employed got canght in some manner between the cars, and was almost instantly killed. He leaves a wife and two small children. This is the second accident of the kind at the same place within a week.

PERILOUS SLUMBER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Dubuque, Ia., Feb. 1.—George Brown, a lawyer, formerly of Bockford, Ia., was found at 2 o'clock Sunday morning badly frozen at a small station on the Cedar Vallay Bailroad, while sleeping off the effects of a drunken spress. The chances are that Brown will lose both hands and one foot.

THE WESTERN UNION SUPERINTENDENT.

THE WESTERN UNION SUPERINTENDENT.

Special Disputes to the Chicago Tribuna.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 1.—Telegraph Superintendent Wallick still lies at Cambridge City, and will not be able to be moved for some time.

Dispatches represent that he is doing as well as can be expected, but his injuries are very severe.

KILLED BY MACHINERY

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 1.—Andrew Houck, Sr., of Houck Bros., while ciling machinery, fell under a fly-wheel, and was killed instantly.

FOREIGN.

King Alphonso Endeavoring to Make Terms with the Carlists.

Incidents of the Struggle for the Liberal Leadership in England

Slow Progress Made in the French Assembly on the Constitutional Bills.

England Will Not Participate in Russia's Code Conference.

SPAIN.

**REOTIATIONS FOR PEACE.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—A correspondent of the Tell egraph from Madrid says he is persuaded by prevate information that a great effort is making to secure an armistice with the Cartists as a preliminary to definite peace. The Alphonsist Generals insist on relief for Pampeluma as the first preliminary; then the maintenance of state quauntil the submission of the Carlists, with an without the acquiescence of Don Carlot. In the isst case, Carlos will probably be treated with later on the footing of Infanta of Spain.

Mapain, Feb. 1.—The Army of the North continues its advance. It has taken Moureal and Lerga. The relief of Pampeluna is considered certain. The Carlists are abandoning the route without resistance. SPAIN.

GREAT BRITAIN. LONDON, Feb. 1.—William Sterndale Bounett, the English musical composer and planist, is

LONDON, Feb. 1.—Many reports are in circulation with regard to the future Liberal leadership. It is stated that Forster is personally not desirous of taking the post; and that two members of the late Government have informed Lord Granville that some Whigs and Ultra Nonconformists will seede from the sarty if Forster is chosen. The old Whigs, a few moderate Liberals, and the bulk of the Nonconformists, the great majority of the Liberals, and nearly all the Radicals, are in favor of Forster. The number for and against the latter are about equal. The choice of the Marquis of Hartington, however, would not cause a division of the party. Conciliatory steps have been taken, which will probably lead to the windrawal of one of the candidates before the party meeting is held to-morrow. is held to-morrow.

is held to-morrow.

LONDON, Feb. I.—Great Britain has declined to send representatives to the St. Petersburg International Code Conference. alleging that no prescrical result can be expected.

LONDON, Feb. I.—Mr. Forster has withdrawn his name as a candidate for the leadership of the Liberal party. Liberal party.

John Bright has consented to preside at the caucus of the Liberal party to-day.

FRANCE.

FRANCE.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL BILLS IN THE ASSEMBLY.

FARIA, Feb. 1.—In the Assembly to-day the consideration of the Constitutional bill proposed by M. de Ventavon was continued. M. Bartha, of the Left Centre, introduced an amendment providing that the President shall not be suitified to assume chief command of the forces.

M. Chaband la Tour, Minister of the Interior, said he had authority to state that Marshal MacMahon would resign the Presidency if debarred from drawing his sword in defense of the country. The amendment was thereupon withdrawn.

An amendment offered by M. Wallon, giving the President, in concurrence with the Senate, power to dissolve the Assembly, was referred to the Committee on Constitutional bills.

The Committee on Constitutional bills.

The Committee on Constitutional bills.

The Committee of the Senate, and in favor of granting the power of dissolution to MacMahon alone; the power, however, not to be continued to other Presidents. The dechains is contrary to the vote of last Saturday, whereby the Assembly indicated that it was in favor of the creation of a Constitution as opposed to personal law. The report of the Committee will be taken up to-morrow, when an important debate is expected.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—A dispatch from Rome states that Garibaldi informed the King that he had not come to Bome with political intentions, but to forward the material welfare of his con-

AUSTRIA.

THE POPE AND THE EXPEROR.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—A Vienna special says the Pope has thanked the Emperor Francis Joseph for the considerate application of the Austrian Reclegiastical laws.

CERMANY.

EXTRADITION TREATY WITH THE CRITED STATES.

BEALIN, Feb. I.—The Federal Council has empowered Prince Blemarck to conclude an extradition treaty with the United States.

THE \$5,000-BOOK.

THE \$5,000-BOOK.

It Strives to Gutdo Charley Rose is Playing the Halleyon.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna,
Boston, Mass., Feb. 1.—The advertisement offering £1,000 in gold for a certain book published in England in 1830 has caused a lively overhauling of the old books in many a garrel, and it may be, too, that there is more than one copy in this county. At all events, a gentleman in this city has a book which came from England, the contents of which are of a character that would be likely to lead to its suppression in England, and which, it is known, was under ban there. Its title is not the same as that of the Louisville book. The page containing the publishers' imprict is missing, as that the owner does not know whether or not it is the book advertised for. At all events it purports to give the trus history of the amour of George IV. and Min-Fitzherbert, with documentary proof of them in wedlock. The revelations of the book, granting their genumeners—and nothing in the strive of facts—are of a startling chiracter. The owner of the book has had it in his possession more than twanty years, and seamed it with a camifon that its existence was matter to keep quiet about. He made himself masses of its contents years ago, but had nearly forgotten that he had such a over until he made of its contents years ago, but had nearly forgotten that he had such a over until he made book for which the great price is offered.

NOT GENERALLY KNOWS.

NOT GENERALLY KNOWN.

The Most Reputable Engineer Reason of New York City Putting a Fremium on Smagling.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribum.
NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—In the trial of the smag-

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—In the trial of the same-gling case to day, it was sworn in the United States Court that H. B. Classis & Co., the heart dry-goods house, had bought sunaggled sills, knowing them to be samugaled, and had sold them. A Tribune reporter, who applied to Mr. H. B. Classis for an explanation, was taid that the report was true, and that, on the savice of a revenue official, he had bought goods, knowing that they had been sunaggled. He stated further, that all large dry-goods houses had to do the same, and named houses which as sunaggled goods. According to Mr. Classis, the silk trade is largely in smuggled goods.

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 1.—In the billist-tournament to-day, Choate heat Bluim 20 is 188; Carter beat Thatcher 200 to 62; Gallagher beat Honing 200 to 198—the best game of the tournament thus far.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 1.—For the Laborator, racing temperature, continuously winds, and increasing cloudiness.

THE GRAN

Annual Meeting of Grange, at S. C., Fel

An Organization Es Societies and

Different Aspects of th ent Sections of

What the Patrons H ---\$18,000,000 In

stions to Come B Grange---Its Pre

Special Dispatch to The CHARLESTON, S. C., Pob. next, Feb. 3, the National G of Patrons of Husbandry wannal session, in this city will occupy about two weeks is anticipated, and the occas be the most important in the fier. The State Grange of THE ORDER OF THE PATRO

THE ORDER OF THE PATES (familiarly, though erroneouses") is now entering on its latence, though it was not that, owing largely to the Ation then prevalent in the lap power in the land. At contains, in round nur on the returns for 22,000 subordinate Grans follows: Missouri, Iows. 2,000; Illinous and Kentucky sas. 1,350; Ohio and Teur Texas, 800; Greergis, 700; Asippi, each 657; Nebraska Michigan, Wiscopsin, and Ar stppi, each 657; Nebrasta Michigan, Wisconsin, and Av 575; North Carolina, 4607; sylvania, each 400; South York, 275; California, 2507; remaining Granges lying in West Virginia, Maryland, Fi Colorado, Massachusetts, W Dakota, Mane, New Hampat tana, Delaware, Idabe, the Nevada, and Connecticut. A mate, this would give a men female, of female, of In the different sections

Order presents different asp time, though its develop where been marked by to The fondness of the Am in rural parts, for societies, as posses, secret or ritu uted to insure the popul also did the demand for the winter-season, when intermitted, and he desire strict devotion to physical I summer. So also did the di never have been more the lycoum had it not been for it in which the farmers found 1878. Of all classes they for effects of a debunched curry Tariff ; and their adh

Enthusiasm and Utopiani over this stage of the move feet was not lessened by the found the Order prosperity youd their utmost anticipatiled to excesses, and to high turned to despair. A farms Grange Kegislatures everywof monopolies and official edition of trade and commerce part of the programme ladd.

of monopolies and official to thon of trade and commerce part of the programme laid realization. Not only was but too great prominence with the dictates of enthusiasm sound sense. It was prove be arbitrary; and that, even there might be rings and co. Order, overgrown, beyond too many things to acc thoroughness, because mathusiasm and presence of thus that now,

IN IOWA AND ILLISM many Granges have secoled fuse to pay their dues, recent victory of the Granges of the second servative from the beginnin. The Granges of the second sevative from the beginnin articles. Their members it practical ideas, and though some errors, have very general. They have kept out of many coterprises of dabio stood up against the multiceremonies, and expenses in At present, the South and coming rapidly the sease of population; and the Grange fornia and Oragoa, symbolic fornia and the grange fornia and forning fo

In the Hast, the Order is a rather, purhaps, as a soci because of the advanta business point of view. It their markets and dealers, a money at their normand. Eleas necessity for the Order. The past bustory of the Order The Pair of the Order The Dealer The Order The

and warehouses, gris brick-yards, bag-fact

nso Endeavoring to Make s with the Carlists.

of the Struggle for the ral Leadership in England.

ess Made in the French bly on the Constitutional Bills.

Will Not Participate in sia's Code Conference.

SPAIN.
MOTIATIONS FOR FRACE.
b. 1.—A correspondent of the Telfadrid says he is persuaded by priion that a great effort is making it
ustice with the Cartists as a prefinite peace. The Alphoneist Genrelief for Pampeluma as the first
then the maintenance of statu quahmission of the Carlists, with or
equiescence of Don Carlos. In the
los will probably be treated with
noting of Infants of Spain.
b. 1.—The Army of the North condvance. It has taken Monreal and
relief of Pampeluma is considered
Carlists are abandoning the route
ance.

SPAIN.

CREAT BRITAIN.

eb. 1.—William Sterndals Ber

eb. 1.—Many reports are in circuegard to the future Liberal leadercated that Foreter is personally not
sking the post; and that two memte Government have informed Lord
at some Whigs and Ultra Nonwill secode from the party if
bosen. The old Whigs, a few mods, and the bulk of the Nonconformest majority of the Liberala, and
a Radicals, are in favor of Fornter,
for and against the latter are about
choice of the Marquis of Hartingwould not cause a division of the
ciliatory steps have been taken,
repeably lead to the withdrawal of
undidates before the party meeting
trow.

will nor attent.

will nor attent.

be 1.—Great Britain has declined resconstives to the St. Petersburg i Code Conference, alleging that no all can be expected.

be 1.—Mr. Forster has withdrawn a candidate for the leadership of the

ht has consented to preside at the Liberal party to-day.

FRANCE.

TUTIONAL BILLS IN THE ASSEMBLY.

1.—In the Assembly to-day the not the Constitutional bill proposed at a constitutional bill proposed at a constitution of the Control of the President shall not be smittled not command of the forces.

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Feb. 1.—A dispatch from Rome

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POPE AND THE EMPEROR.

eb. 1.—A Visums special says the niked the Emperor Francis Joseph derate application of the Austrian laws.

GERMANY.

TREATY WITH THE UNITED STATES.

1. — The Federal Council has empty of Rismarck to conclude an extra
with the United States.

to Outdo Charley Rose in tying the Haleyon. ispatch to The Chance Trabuse. ass., Feb. 1.—The advertisement 0 in gold for a certain book pub-gland in 1830 has caused a lively f the old books in many a garret.

the old books in many a garret, too, that there is more than one ounty. At all events, a gentleman a book which came from England. Of which are of a character that y to lead to its suppression in Encich, it is known, was under ban le is not the same as that of the k. The page containing the pubtis missing, so that the owner does ther or not it is the book advertisevents it purports to give the true amour of George IV. and Mrait of the birth of children wedlock. The revelations of the their genuinsners—and nothing in engrative indicates that it is not facts—are of a starting character of the book has had it in his ret than twenty years, and recained on that its existence was a matter about. He made himself master years ago, but had nearly for had such a ork until he read of the sumined contents of the temples of the mater of the process of the contents of the temples of the ununised contents of the temples of the ununised contents of the temples of the

spuinble Sprinces Houses
fork City Putting a Presmugglang.
spatch to The Chicase Tribuna.
Feb. 1.—In the trial of the smugday, it was sworn in the United
hat H. B. Claffie & Co., the heavy
se, had bought smuggled silks,
a to be smuggled, and had abid
some reporter, who applied to Mr.
for an explanation, was told that
true, and that, on the advice of a
h, he had bought goods, knowing
been smuggled. He stated, furlarge dry-goods houses had to do
named houses which so smuggled
ling to Mr. Claffin, the ails trade
august goods.

ARDS AT CLEVELAND.

O., Feb. 1.—In the billiard-day, Choate best Bluim 200 to at Thatcher 200 to 62; Gallagher 0 to 198—the best game of the us far.

D. C., Peb. 1.—For the Labe Lake Superior, falling barome-inpersiure, continuently winds, cloudings.

GERMANY.

HE \$5,000-BOOK.

FRANCE.

What the Patrons Have Accomplished ---\$18,000,000 Invested in Its Business.

= * =

THE GRANGERS.

Grange, at Charleston, S. C., Feb. 3.

Societies and 1.430,000

Members.

Different Aspects of the Order in Differ-

ent Sections of the Union.

Questions to Come Before the National Grange---Its Present Officers.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuni.
CHARLESTON, S. C., Fob. 1.—On Wednesday
part, Feb. 3, the National Grange of the Order
of Patrons of Husbandry will begin its eighth
annual session, in this city. The proceedings
will occupy about two weeks. A full attendance is anticipated, and the occasion is considered to be the most important in the history of the Or-der. The State Grange of South Carolina, and Ashley Grange, No. 1, of this city, will entertain the members of the National Grange during

(familiarly, though erroneously, termed "Grangess") is now entering on its eighth year of existence, though it was not till the fall of 1873 that, owing largely to the Anti-Monopoly agitation then prevalent in the Northwest, it became a power in the land. At present the Order contains, in round numbers, based upon the returns for December, 1874, 22,000 subordinate Granges, distributed as follows: Missouri, Iowa, and Indiana, each 2,000; Illinous and Kentucky, each 1,500; Kansas, 1,350; Ohio and Teunessee, each 1,100; Teras, 800; Georgia, 700; Alabama and Mississippi, each 650; Nebraska, 600; Minnesota, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Arkansas, each 550 to 675; North Carctina, 460; Virginia and Pennsylvania, each 400; South Carolina, 325; New York, 275; California, 250; Louisiana, 210; the semaining Granges lying in Oregon, Vermont, West Virginia, Maryland, Florida, New Jersey, Colorado, Massachusetts, Washingtom Territory, Dakota, Maine, New Hampehiro, Canada, Monlara, Delaware, Idaho, the Indian Territory, Nevada, and Connecticut. At a reasonable estimate, this would give a membershim make and Nevada, and Connecticut. At a reasonable esti-mate, this would give a membership, male and

mist, this would give a membersump femals, of 1,600,000.

In the different actions of the Union the Order present different appears at the present lime, though its development has everywhere been marked by the same features in rural parks for societies, periodicity for such as posses, secret or ritualizing features, contributed to hearest the proputative of the original and the features of the surplication of the original and the features of the surplication of the original and the features of the surplication of the original and the surplication of the origin

in the bown.

A distance here that motion services the distance in the contract of the contrac

degrees as in the future shall not be of absolute mossify.

In the East, the Order is making fair progress,—rather, perhaps, as a social organization than because of the advantages it offers in a basiness point of view. Indeed, being nearer their markets and dealers, and, as a rule, having money at their command, Eastern farmers have has necessity for the Order.

The past history of the Order will show that the Patrons have

INVESTED THEIR CAPITAL

in banks, transportation companies,—both by rail, ship, and steamboat,—direct-trade unions, housestand associations, land companies, fire and life insurance companies, societies for promoting immigration and importing labor, and masurfacturing enterprises of every description. Among these may be mentioned grain elevators and warehouses, grist-mills, packing-houses, brick-yards, bag-factories, blacksmith-shops, machine-and-implement-works,—canned-fruit-factories, broom-factories, cotton-gins, etc., etc.
The Order has also several hundred halls, Grange stores, and Grange warehouses, where are stored goods for division among members, and sample implements, etc., for exhibition. But partial statistics from a very small extent of territory have been obtained, so that any estimate of the capital invested by the Grange in its business is becausarily largely conjectural; but, in placing its

In Tribune is within the mark.

It may generally be said that the Patrons have at last adopted rational rules to govern their bunness enterprises. Almost everywhere they, wheel local traders who will deal favorably for cash, in preference to opening their own stores; where this is not practicable, they buy supplies in packages of the wholesale dealer, and divide term according to their necessition. Said: only proceed the carload. The same is true of bunness, all agricultural machines and

Annual Meeting of the National

implements, organs and pianes, and such articles, the maintacturers of which give a heavy discount to secure the Patrons' trade. All of this amounts to doing away with as many middlemen as possible, and dres not interfere materially with the business of the country.

IN MANUFACTURING.

The rule would seem to be that, where a simple staple product that can readily be marketed at a profit, can be produced, it is desirable to undertake the manufacture; but, where complex operations are necessary, or their sphere is beyond that of the farmer, the enterprise is not desirable, save as a last resort. Indeed, where dealers have been content with a reasonable division of profits, the Patrons have generally met them fairly, as at Covington, Ky., where they abandoned the building of a great packing-house because the local packers made such rates as left no extra inducement; to pack. In shipping, handling, and selling their produce, the Patrons have the advantage of their own paid agents.

What the order has an Organization Embracing 22,000

nouse because the local packers made such rates as left no extra indusency; to pack. In shipping, handling, and selling their produce, the Patrons have the advantage of their own paid agents.

What the order has

during the past year, it is not easy to calculate; but, estimating that 400,000 of the number are in a position to enjoy its advantageo, the sum of \$100 a head would be found within the mark. Upon such articles as sugar, tea, keresene, coffee, and the like, a saving of from 5 to 15 per cent is made; upon clothing, boots and shoes, furniture, etc., the saving is from 10 to 20 per cent; on machines and implements, the saving is from 15 to 35 or 40 per cent. In storing and marketing their produce, the average saving is, at a fair estimate, 4 cents a bushel. The advantage of a constant interchange of views is not to be measured in dollars; neither is the very general substitution of the system of cash-dealing for credit-purchases. Two other advantages also accrue; the stimulus the order has given to the taking, and reading of newspapers, and the education in parlismentary practice of several hundred thousand American women.

AMONO THE LIARGEST EFFERFRESS

the Grange has on hand are the Direct-Trade Union of Atlants, which ships cotton direct to Liverpool; the Grange Bank, Grange Shipping Association, and Grange Homestead Association, of California; the Indiana State Agency, whose purchases now exceed a quarter of a million dollars a year; and the Southern Immigration Society, which is in correspondence with Mr. Stanley-James and the other Labor-Reformers of England, with a view to diverting to the Misaissippi Valley the English laborers now swarming over to Caonda. The future of the Order it is not difficult to predict. Its secret features will be abolished; its ceremonial features made simpler and optional; the National Grange will be wired out and reduced to a mere clerk's office; the State Granges will conduct meet of its business, but the County Granges will be the real seat of importance. The large am

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—The American Fire-Insurance Company has given notice of its withdrawal from the Board of Underwriters. The President of another company, and a member of the Board of Fire Underwriters, says that he is not surprised that the American Fire-Insurance Company should go out of the Board, and he felt certain that others would soon follow, leaving the Board merely a shadow of that institution.

THE WILL OF CAPY. E. B. WARD.

DEFROIR, Mich., Feb. 1.—The will of the late Capt. Eber B. Ward was to-day admitted to probate without objection, with Irvin W. Potter, of Chicago, George H. Wyman, of Cleveland, L. C. Owen, and Samuel R. Munford, of Detroit, as executors, with bonds in the sum of \$50,000.

The estate, after payment of the depth. Is in thought will not \$4,000,000.

MR. SCAMMON.

He Submits an Affidavit and an Argument.

His Connection with Newspapers and Banking.

Denial of Statements in the Bill.

The postponed argument for a Receiver in the case of Dows and others against Scammon and others came up before Judge Farwell yesterday

Mr. Ayer said that the defendant, Mr. Scammon, had not had time yet to prepare his answer, owing to the absence of one of the bookkeepers.

Samuel S. Rogers.

Mr. Seammon then having verified an affidavit, by affirmation read it to the Judge.

Court.

THE APPIDATE
stated that the affiant had devoted all the time
at his command to the preparation of his answer,
and that it was necessary to have the assistance
of Samuel S. Rogers, bookkeeper and Assistant
Secretary of the Marine and Fire Insurance Com-Secretary of the Marine and Fire Insurance Com-pany for a time, and subsequently a Director until 1873, when he resigned in favor of Jacob Butler. Mr. Scammon also stated that the allo-gations of the bill are in many respects either perverted or absolutely untrue. As a sample, attention could be called to the allegation of the bill that Rogers had been elected Director at his (Scammon's) instigation, which was untrue, as the books of the Company showed that the Di-rectors of the Company appointed Bogers Direcrectors of the Company appointed Rogers Direc-

tor in 1864.

Mr. Scammon then showed that at his return to his office a week ago, when he had been given. time to answer, he immediately employed Rogers to help him in examining the books and papers. Rogers did so until Saturday, when he went home to Racine, Monday he did not appear, but sent a telegram that he was sick. Last Saturday, being still absent a souther felories were again. sent, another telegram was sent. The affiant then charges that

sent, another telegram was sent.

The affiant then charges that

THE AMOUNT OF INDEPTEDRES

to the Company is greatly exaggerated, and that he does not owe the Company to exceed a very moderate sum of money, and in all probability not one cent over and above the obligations which he, as Trustee for others, holds against it, and not one-fourth of the amount for which he was personally hable on its account. A large part of the property of the Marine Company was in real estate in Hyde Park, and he had taken care of it, and inclosed it with fences, and he was compelled to take care of the Hyde Park Hotet, to protect it, and render it available as an asset. For these purposes various accounts were necessarily opened with the Company, yo keep account of the money expended for each tract, all which proceedings were specially authorized by the third and fourth sections of the amended charter. The title to many pieces was clouded, and no person was better caloulated for setting such matters than Mr. Rogers, an old merchant and bank-director, now 73 years old.

Here Mr. Ayer read some testimony taken in the bankruptcy case of the Mutual Scourity Insurance Company, to explain how he held some land in Scammon's Nelson Subdivision in trust for Mr. Honore, and which was reconveyed to the Marine Company.

Mr. Scammon then went on reading. The money advanced by him to buy in property, pay incumbrances, etc., was charged to him on his banker's account on the books of the Company, and by him charged to each piece of property, on his individual books. He also

DENIED HIS COMPLICITY

in the matter of the Electric Match Company, and to maintain its credit, for which he pledged his own securities, and also gave his individual obligation guaranteeing the loan. Mr. Scammon thought John Forsyth was the most useful Director the Company had had with one exception. Here another diversion was made to eulogize Mr. Theyers as a man of "sterling shility and integrity, firm as a rock," otc. Mr. Scammon then gave a sketch of the Company's affai

company to appoint a Receiver as against the majority of the stockholders. On the contrary, a majority of the Directors were hostile to Mr. Scammon, but no application had been made to the Directors to get their consent to begin a suit, and the proper proceeding was for the back to commence the suit against Mr. Scammon, when all the questions raised in the present case could be decided. The coursel then claimed that the English doctrine had been adopted in this comparty. In conclusion, there was no authority for a minority of the stockholders to wind up the affairs of a company. Secondly, this bill should not be maintained against Scammon, because no authority had been given by the Directors. Thirdly, even though the bill should be retained, no Receiver could be ordinarily appointed until answer filed by return day, unless there was a great emergency, which was not at present the

case.

Mr. Le Moyne said that he had a little matter on his hands, and he desired leave to file a written brief instead of making an oral argument. The Court gave the desired permission, and will therefore not deside the motion for a few days.

Court.

The Judgment Record.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

Henry W. Himsdale filed a bill against George
Von Hollen and the Safety Deposit Life Insurance Company to restrain the collection or payment of the city taxes of the Insurance Company

for 1874.

Jonathan Bourne, Jr., filed a bill against
Daniel R. and Eliza Brandt to foreclose a mortgage for \$45,000 on the N. 3/ of Lot 22 of
Spring's Subdivision of the N. W. fractional
quarter of Sec. 22, 39, 14, and other property. James Dascombe asks for divorce from his

wife, Mary, on account of her cruelty to him.

Maria Klag grieves that her husband has not been faithful to his marriage vows, and prays for J. W. Chapman was appointed Provisional As-

signee of Roe Brothers.
Judge Williams will remain in the Crimina

Judge Williams will remain in the Criminal Court, and Judge Farwell will take up such of his cases as must be heard.

SUPRAIDS COURT IN ERIEF.

Patrick Thoroton and Thomas Keating began a suit for \$3,000 against the Cock County National Bank.

Henry C. and Thomas Higgins commenced a suit against the Baltimore, Pittsburg & Chicago Railroad Company and the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company and the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, claiming \$20,000.

The same parties, together with C. B. Squires, also sued the same companies for \$50,000.

P. H. Decker sued Anderson and Robert Powler for \$6,000.

Martha Ann Clybourn filed a bill against J. A. Clybourn, Martha E. Clybourn, and Patrick and Koven Cash, to foreclose a mortgage for \$4,070.56 on thirteen acres in the N. W. corner of the S. W. & of Sec. 11, 40, 13.

J. C. Burns sued M. B. Bushnell and Sykes Watkins for \$2,000.

Williams' charge will be found alsowhere.

THE CALL.

JUDGE GARY—S, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 17 to 26.

JUDGE MOORE—NO call.

JUDGE HOURS—NO call.

JUDGE HOURS—NO call.

JUDGE BOOTE—13, 19, 20, 21, 24, 25, 27, 29, 30, 33, 34.

JUDGE TREE—49 to 68, except 53, 56, and 62.

JUDGE TREE—49 to 68, except 53, 56, and 62.

JUDGE TREE—49 to 68, except 53, 56, and 62.

JUDGE GARY—E. N. Loomis et al. vs. N. H. W. Cusiman and I. N. Hardin, \$13, 58, 25.—Matthew Denoer vs. Matthias and Theresia Wranck, \$652,96.—William Wheeler vs. A. Wolder, \$115,08.—Bradford Hancock vs. Chicago & Alton Ealroad Company, garnishee, \$4,154,00.

CIRCUIT COURT—CONFESSIONS—H. P. Griswold vs. Diedrich Mocker and Louise Mocker, \$111,36.

JUDGE HOOTH—J. H. Kilnev vs. A. N. Hankinson, \$710.—Haurs Varblaricum vs. D. James Leary, \$245,75.—Philip Seiber vs. Chicago & Northwestern Enliway Company; verdict, \$85,10.

pocted to go into the bank, but fell it his duty to do so for the bounds of the stockholders. In 1868, when affairs were all depressed, and all the Directors field from the bank like the Jews from the woman taken in adultery, he allows the woman taken in adultery he allows the woman taken in adultery he allows the woman taken in adultery, he allows the woman taken in adultery he woman taken in adult the woman taken in adultery he woman taken in adult to the woman taken the woman taken to the woman taken to the woman taken to the woman taken to the woman taken ta the woman taken the woman taken taken the woman taken the woman

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED ACTIVIT OR SILENT, WITH 1816.00 to \$3. 600, to take an interest in a thoroughly established grain and commission business. Pail investigation desired, and unquestionable references given. Address 2 st. Tribuns offers.

Publing business, with capital \$15,00 to \$25,005. Address F. C. B., Metapolitan Hotal, today.

INSTRUCTION.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR COLORADO property, the undivided half-interest in one of the best business corners as the West Side. L. CURRY, of Tribune Building. REAL ESTATE WANTED.

W ANTED-BRICK HOUSE, UHOIDE LOCALITY, worth \$16,000; also good business property, worth \$16,000; will pay \$4,000 or \$5,000 cash, or assume incembrance, balance in choice South Evansion property. H. OSBORN 4 SON, 128 LaSalle-st.

W ANTED-WE HAVE \$10,000 CASH TO INVEST in unimproved property mar Ketwood, Bring in Salle-st. your best propositions. H. OSBORN & SON, IE LaSalle-st.

WANTED-TO PURCHASE FOR A SCHOOL SITE,
about 156 feef front, by a depth of not less than 12 feet,
in the vicinity of Carnet, and depth of not less than 12 feet,
in the vicinity of Carnet, and also a
advertisement for "Fropossis for Behool bites" in the
liner-Ocean and State Jestung.

WANTED-TO LEASE, WITH FRIVILEGE OF
purchasing, or bur with sety small payment downamail farm within 160 miles of many of the set of the
lag best terms and location, v. H. Dego, Address, stating best terms and location, v. St. Wanted St. Wanted

WANTED-TO LEASE—A CARRIAGE-MANUFAUsuitable for the wishes a lot, with or without building,
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LOST AND POUND. FOUND-A PENHOLDER, ALSO A MASONIC pin, which owners can have by proving property and paving for advertisement. Apply to T. QUAYLE, 22 kinate-st. LOST—A PACKAGE CONTAINING MOURNING goods. The finder will be liberally rewarded, and no questions asked by roturning to ill state-st.

J OST—A ATURDAY NIGHT, BROWN OUTTER I and part harness and cushion. Any information will receive a reward. So South Despisions-st.

J OST—A POCKETBOOK CONTAINING NEARLY I.S. The index will please return to 560 Wabsab-ar. OST-AT OR NEAR THE RAILROAD MISSION School, on State-st, a chinchilla fur or box typet. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning the same te the office of the Gardner Hohae, corner slightan-st, and Jackson-st. igan-4v. and Jackson-st.

JOST-SATURDAY NIGHT, AT MOVICKER'S
Theatre or at Liederkrans ball, a solitaire diamond
ring. Finder will be liberally rewarded by returning to
G. W. ADAMS, 3% South Water-st.

JOST-A RUBY RING, ON RUSH-ST., BETWEEN
LITIMOS and Indiana. Finder will be fiberally rewarded
on leaving ring with A. L. CROCKER, C., B. 4 Q.
R. B. Co. violice.

R. R. Co. souice.

JOST A BLACK VELVET BONNST. ON SIXtognith-st., between Wabash and Michigan-avs. A
liberal reward will be paid by leaving it at 52 Indiana-av.
JOST - SATUKDAY BVENING. BETWEEN PUTIn ann's store, Madison-st. and 'twenty-sixth, on State,
black cloth rest; 53 reward at PUTNAM'S, Medison-st. biack cloth vest; 82 reward at PUTNAM'S, Madison-st.

CTRAYED — LARGE BAY HORSE, WEIGHS

) about 1, 400, had on halter and blanker. A liberal reward will be paid on his return to Western Cement Compan, 98 Market-st.

Q.7 REWARD—LOST—IN THE LADIES' CAR OF

Dillinois Central Road, on Saturday evening's St.

Louis train, a red leathar pocketbook, containing a
cameoring and some small change. Five deliare will be
paid to the person isaving the ring and pocketbook

Room 19, 156 East Washington-st. T. H. TYNDALE. Room 13, 156 hast washington-31. T. H. TYNDALE.

\$5.0 The REWARD-1.0ST-03 THE MORNING OF

\$5.0 the let, either on the alegning-on "Mississippt,"
from 84. Louis, or between the filmois Central Refresed
Denot and the Palmer Hose.
Waltham watch and gold chain. The blover
watch and gold chain. The blover
be paid upon returning the property to WM. A. RAMEN.
DORF. Superintendont Sieping-Care Illinois Central
Railroad, or to S. L. MORRISON, 26 Uliver-st., Buston,

\$100 REWARD FOR THE RETURN OF GOODS toles from 29 East Madison-st. Friday evening, Jan. 29, and no questions asked. BOARDING AND LODGING. West Side.

135 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS with board, \$5 and \$6 per week.

230 WEST WASHINGTON-ST. NICELY FUR-nished front and back rooms with board. Price 505 West Madison-st. - TO RENT, WITH 418 AND 400 WAB JSH-AV.—GOOD BOARD FOR use of plane. Single cooms \$5.50.

1176 WABASH-AV., TWENTY-SIXTH-ST.—A with board.

47 LASALLE-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH

Hotels.

NEVADA HOTEL, 146 AND 180 WABASH-AV.—
First-class board, 27 per week; two in a room, \$6; day-board, \$5; translessin, \$1.56 to \$2 per day.

THE WOMAN'S HOME AND HOTEL, 180 JACK-soon-at., near Halsted—Furnish accommodations as good as are to be found at a well-regulated hotel. Large good as are to be found at a well-regulated hotel. Large room, with hot and cold water on each floor. Hat be in a operation over six years, furnishing a comfortable and happy home for many hundred lady bearders, both permanuit and transient. An entire success from the opening. The building throughout heated by steam and lighted by gas. Ladios from the country, on business, will find the Woman's Hotel a quiet and pleasant stopping place. Price, per day, \$1; regular board, by the week, \$5 to \$5.18.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES. A UCTION-WESTON & CO., 18 EAST WASHING A TON-ST., HAVE SALES OF HORSES, CAR RIAGES, AND SLEIGHS, TURSDAYS AND FRI DAYS at 10 a. m.
Parties wishing to purchase borses abour place can have an opportunity of trying them the day before sale, that they may not be deceived. One good driving bay mare, 7 years old, good in all har-ness, very stylish and kind.
One elegant sorrel mare, 8 years old, kind in all ihar-ness, and sound; warranted in every respect.
One brown harse, 8 years old, very speedy, and warrant-ed sound and kind in all hartness.
Also II older horses, of which description will be given at time of sale.
A large assortment of new and second-hand buggies will be seid at 10 a. m. to-day. One elegant sorrel mare, 8 years old, kind in all tharness, and sound; warranted in every respect.

One brown horse, 8 years old, very spaedy, and warranted and kind in all harness.

Also il other borses, of which description will be given it time of sale.

A large assistance of new and second-hand buggles will be seld as if a. m. to-day.

POR SALE—A ONE-HORSE TRUCK, 2 SPRINGS.

WANTED—A LIGHT COVERED WAGON FOR WANTED-A LIGHT COVERED WAGON FOR delivery; must be chosp. Call from 2 to 4 p. m. on A. MRLSTED, 112 Dearborn-st.

MISCELLANEOUS. A. D. C. -ASTIMA, BRONCHITIS, CATARRH.

Can try if free every filternoon at his office, 169 East Madison-et., Room 7. Sunday hours, 1:20 to 4:30. Hy mail send 10 peats for book of full particulars.

ALL CASH PALD FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscollappoous goods of all kinds by sending to JONAS GELDER'S Loan Office, 858 State-et. A NY KIND OF DESIGN, RITHER ARTISTICA or mechanical, fornished at reasonable prices. Address LAWRENCE BROTHERS, 25 West Chicago-a dress LAWRENCE BROTHERS, 225 West Chicago-av.

NOTICE—ANY PARTY HAVING CLAIM AGAINST
the solr. E. G. Gray will please notify Capt. ALKX.
MCKIRDY, MI South Water-st., Chicago.

YANTED—STOCK OF BOOTS, SHOES, CLOTHing, or dry goods, or a general stock adapted to the
country trade in the West. Will give in suchange Chicago real estate free from incomprance to the value of
\$18,000 or \$22,000. P. A. BROWN, 150 Dearborn-st.,
Room 5. Hoone, WANTED-PROPOSALS FOR FILLING ICE, house about 400 cords at WILSON PACKING CO., IT and ITS Canal-st, WANTED-TO BUY OR TO RENT-A PHOTO-DIO-SE, Address A. ROHDE, 20 West Ohio-st. Ohio-st.

WILLTHE LAUNDRY-MAN WHO GOT A BUNDLE
of washing from Room 41 Honore Block on Monday,
Jan. 25, please send his address to W 12, Tribune office.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

A SPECIAL BARGAIN—A VERY ELEGANT SOLID resewood parier suit, covered in rich grean silk, with crimson putting; 8 pieces, comprising—
2 large French solar,
2 easy chairs,
4 medallion-bask window-chairs.

FF Extra linen covers for every piece.
Made to order in the best manuar by Roux, of New York City, and cost \$500; has never been used; for sale at \$228. A solid resewood centre-table, fine Tennessee marble top; price \$58. Residence, \$48 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—AT BARGAIN, FOR WANT OF USE worker; trial given; price call \$260. Also, a sound 8-year-old borse, suitable for grocery wagen or express, and a splendid harness, for \$70, if solid today or to-morrow. At \$71 West Fifteenth-st., near Centre-av.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME WALMUT AND terry parior still. I pieces, new; price \$68. A hand-some valuate conserve walnut and marble-top dressing breast; price \$35. A \$65 Grover a Baker sewing-machine for \$31. Riegant piano-forte at a bargain. Residence, \$45 Michigan-av.

SEWING MACHINES.

A stirch sewing meshime, equal to new, for sale at \$20. Residence 5th Michigan av.

D'LEGANT ELIAS HOWE PAMILY SEWING-MA-techine, coré \$15; has all himst improvements and attadimentie, leaf table, cover, and drawners. Equal to new in every particular. Price, \$27.50. No. IT Twenty sixth-th.

TOE SALE 410 EACH IF TAKEN AT ONCE-Retail price, \$30. Call and see tham. T. R. BOYD, Room It, 165 Madisco-st.

VINGER SEWING-MACHINE-PRINCIPAL OFfice III State-st. Machines said on monthly payments; 16 per cent discount for cash

MUSICAL.

MUSICAL.

A BARGAIN—AN ENTIRELY NEW AND MAGnificeous received pianoforte, 713 octaves, agrafie
attachment, full tron frame, Frunch grand action, in
highly poliched case with round corners, richly favved
inge and lyre. Manufacturers price, 866, The instrument was taken in trade, is entirely new, and warranted
in every respect, for sale with stool and cower for \$250.
Restdence, 56 Michigan-ev.

ONE RABE, 9 STEINWAY, AND SEVERAL
good organs, for sale very low by JUL BAUER & CO.,
corner blate and Monros-sta., Palmer House.

WE ARE OFFERING UNPRECEDENTED INducements to purchasers of pianos and organs during
the next few weeks. Be sure and give us a call before
buying or renting elsewhere. STORY & CARP, 211
State-st.

MACHINERY.

WANTED-MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers. Clerks. &co.

WANTED-A FIRST-CLASS BOOKKEEPER; ONE with knowledge of boot and aboe issed preferred best of references required. Apply at 35° East Monroe.

WANTED-A TRAYELING SALESMAN TO SELL heavy hardware; must be acquained with the business and with the trade; none others need apply. PROV. IDENOR TOOL CO., 88 Lakest. WANTED—A GOOD LIVE MAN TO SKILL GOOD to city grocers and druggists. Y 15, Tribune office WANTED—AN ACTIVE YOUNG MAN AS SALES mas in a picture-trans store; one posted in the business preferred. Address, stating references, ago, etc., RUCHMANN & OLA, 14 Madison-st.

WANTED TO OPEN CORRESPONDENCE WITH two first class white men barbers, with a view to siving thom employment. R. FRANK, Richard, Montans. WANTED PAINTER TO OCCUPY HOUSE AND DAY rend in work. Must rent house to apply on job. TRUESDELL & RICOWN, 168 Right. sv.
WANTED TAILORS TO WORK ON COATS AT 79 Nebrasks st., mass Ladits.
WANTED TAILORS TO WORK ON COATS AT 79 Nebrasks st., mass Ladits.
WANTED STREET-CLASS CARRIAGE BLACK-port, Ia.

WANTED-MEN-WE WANT TO HEAR FROM 800 men that would like to make 250 a month. We can allow the most pertical plan in the West for making ability, and are willing to send \$1 samples free to men of respectable appearance and average tatch that are out of the control of the contr Business, and the RAT & CO., Chicago, 164 East Kandolphest., Room Is, RAT & CO., Chicago, 164 East Kandolphest., Room Is, W ANTED. A MARRIED MAN WITHOUT FAMILY of children to live in a building and clean it, and act as janitor for a mail public hall, not arraid of dirty work; must be temperate and trusty, and handy at early peture work. Best of references required. Salary small. Address, with references, Zei, Tribuse other. WANTED-A COUPLE OF ENERGETIC YOUNG men of good address and chuscation as city solicitor. Apply after 10 a. m., 7 Carver Block, 46 South Clarket.

WANTED-NEN TO SELL THE INVALIBLE Fire Kindler; the best in the world; sells at right. Agests can make 35 to \$50 per day. Apply at 172 East Madison-st. 3

W ANYED-\$2.50 FOR THE BEST WASHING-MAchine ever made: 15 Description-st., Room 3. Agents
wanted. I. S. RICHARDSON.

WANTED-LAD COMPETENT TO TAKE CARE
of gentleman's lucro: must come well recommended
to 181 Rophin-st., North Side.

to 181 Sophia-st., North Side.

WANTED-AN ACTIVE, ENERGETIC YOUNG man to solicit work for a laundry on good commission or salary. Unique Laundry, 16 East Madison st.

WANTED-AN ACTIVE, INTELLIGENT OFFICE old. The salary of the

W ANTED-MAN TO TAKE CARE OF HORSES, sow, and make himself generally needed. Apply this morning at 130 LaSallo-st. O. W. BARKETT.

W ANTED-MEN TO SELL THE EXCELSIOR No-Chimney Burner, Chinese cement, and 10c fast selling articles. Outits \$2 to \$80. American Novalty Company, 11s fasts Madison-ats, Exom 22. WANTED—A GOOD SMART BOY AS PORTER IN a barber shop; one with experience; German preferred. 24 South Clark st. forred. 34 South Clark-st.

WANTED-AN ACTIVE RESPONSIBLE GENERALagent for the introduction of a new and usoful article in great demand. Address Box 814, Pittsburg, Fa. WANTED-FEMALE HELP.

WANTED GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE-work; must be good cook, washer and ironer. Ap-ply at 181 Sophia-st. WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in small private family: short distance in country. Apply to LUDLAM & CO., 12: South Waterest.

WANTED AT Ste WABASH-AV., A COMPETENT girl for general housework, a good cook. German or Swode preferred. WASTED - A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework at 78 South Sangamon-st. Mousework at 28 South Sangamon-st.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL FOR GENBRAL bousework in small family. Apply at 683 West Jackson-st.,

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL, GERMAN OR Swedish preferred, to do general housework in a private family. Apply at 328 East Chicago av.

WANTED—AN INDUSTRICUIS, NEAT GIRL, CApable of doing general housework in a small samily, may apply immediately at 816 Armold, just above Thirty-fith-st. Good reforences will be required. WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRE, TO DO GEN eral housework in a small family. Call between and il o'clock to-day, at 320 Superior-de. WANTED-AT 994 WABASH-AV. A GOOD, atrong girl for general housework.
WANTED-A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE, work in a small family. Inquire Est Indians-av. WANTED—A GIBL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE-work; one willing to work can have a good place; Ger-man or Scandinarian posicerred. Apply 39 Warren-av. WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN GIRL AND ONE Scandinavian at \$4 per week. Apply 384 West Mad-son-st. WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL bousework for a small family. References required. Call immediately at 115 Twenty-third-st., near Wabash-at. WANTED A FIRST-CLASS GIRL TO DO GEN-oral hopsework in a small family. Apply at 58 Vin-WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework; small family; \$4 a week. 75 Wabashar, WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND tronor. German or Scandinavian proferred. E Walnut-st.

Walnut-st.

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Walnut-st.

Walnut-st.

Or Scandinavian professor.

Or Scandinavian professor.

Walnut-st.

Walnut-st. WANTED-TWO GIRLS; ONE FOR KITCHEN, the other for nursery, at 592 West Congress-st. WANTED-A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL Adams-st.

work at 156 West Lake-st., up-

NANTED—THIS MORNING, GIRLS TO MAKE flour sacis; only those acquainted with the work need apply. Si Michigan-av.

Lawridresses.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED LAUNDRESS TO go to the country. Wages \$1.50 per week and fare paid. Address Laundress, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS. WASH WOMAN FOR bundle work. Apply at KUHN'S European Hotel, Dearbore-st, between Madison and Monroe.

WANTED—AT THE OGDEN HOUSE, A FIRST-class bundle washer.

Housekeepers.

WANTED—A WELL-RODOATED PROTESTANT lady, not over 30 years, who understands bengakeeping, swing, and some music, and wants a fine home, to take care of widower's house. Address S, Tribune office. Employment Area cles.

WANTED — GERMAN AND SCANDINAVIAN gris for private families, hotels, laundries, city and country, at Mrs. DUSKE'S office, 80 Müwankoe-av. Miscellaneous.

Manted-Ladies to Sell our Tollet articles. Apply, with references, at 171 North Clarkst. Room 6. La freme de Lis Manufacturing Company.

WANTED-A LADY CANVASSER OF GOOD ADdress can find remmeative employment by calling at Room 7 Major Block, southeast corner Madison and LaSelle-ets.

TO EXCHANGE.

Tribune office.

FOR EXCHANGE—A GOOD SILVER WATCH.

POR EXCHANGE—A GOOD SILVER WATCH.

Politic to a good sieigh. H. WHIPPLE, its

Washington-st.

FOR EXCHANGE—A GOOD HOUSE AND LARGE

Lot at Seasoton for a farm in Illinoise. H. WHIP
PLES, its Washington-st.

FO EXCHANGE—10WA LANDS AND LOTS IN

I Plane's Subdivision, free, for Illinois or lower farm or

city improved, cheap residence preferred. Addesses 8.26,

TO EXCHANGE—INSIDE OR SUBURBAN REAL

catate, or a scholarship in Goldbeck's Munical Con
servatory, for horse, top-buggy, harness, good piane, or

pel watch. Address or apply at Room 68, southeast cor
per Dearborn and Randolph-st.

TXTANTED, a HEST CLASS HOTEL AND PUSITE. For Dearborn and Randolph-et.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL AND FURNTtors, worth \$50,000 to \$80,000, in exchange for firstclass real estate; also, \$20,000 first mortgages; also want
a first-class farm, JOHN WIGHTMAS, Corry, Pz.

WANTED—TO TRADE A GOOD SUBURBAN LOT
for plano. Address PS. Tribune office.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A NEW NOVELTY
Address H B, Bot 200, Byde Faxt.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—SOUTH ENGLE.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—SOUTH ENGLE.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—SOUTH ENGLE.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—SOUTH ENGLE.

PE, Teibune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A NESTABLISHED BUSINESS, FAYING A GOOD A pecult, for sale; § 300 capital required; a safe investment; guod reasons given for selling. Apply to R. H. KELLEY, MI East Madison-et.; in basements.

AS IRON AND HARDWARE SUSINESS IR A prospectus Western cityfor sale; established free years; in good reuning order, and paying handsensity, for further information apply to R. D. KIMBARK, 60, 61, and 84 Michigan-av.

PHINTING AND BINDENG ESTABLISHMENT OF Mortinger & Paises, Bloomington, Ill., for sale; all in good order; valued at \$2, 100; will be sold at ansetton, if not sold privately before, for one b, Tuesday, Feb. 5, 1975, are whole or in parts. Address MYERS & BUSHNELL, or W. M. HATCH, Atterpay-et-Law, Bloomington, Ill. W ANTED-A PRINTERS WITH A PEW HUNDERED W dollars cash, to take whole or part interest in a good paying country newspaper. P. 19, Tribuna office.

\$600 will BUY A RALF-INTEREST IN AN unstility. Call or address 12 Sorth Cast Co., Room 6.

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE

Miscellaneous.

CITUATION WANTED — BY A NICE SSEART.

Distile colored boy is years of are, on reaccable terms; he will be found at 165 State at.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS butler or inside work in a private family or hotel; sober, steady man and good character. Address 20 Thirteenth-place, corner of Paulins-st, SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

Domestics.

Domestics.

Offuation wanted—By a German Gibl. To do general bookework in a private family. Call at 112 South Clark-st., in store.

Offuation wanted—By a Good Besphota—Dile girl in a nine private family for kitchen work or general housework, or second work and to ruh a assing machine. Please call at 144 West Johnson-st.

Cittuation wanted—Do offueral Bourse, for two days.

Cittuation wanted—By a Good Respecta—Dile girl to do assound work or general housework; good micromassi frequency. Please apply at 576 Arches-at.

Cittuation wanted—By a First Class womanication of orders. Se Siato-st., pastage.

Cittuation wanted—By a Good Competent Digit to do general housework. Call or address 166 Prairies, journelle Refressor, Competent Digit to do general housework. Call or address 166 Prairies way, journelle Refressor, Cittuation wanted—By an English Gibl.

Cittuation wanted—By an English Gibl. Penisteray, formerbeth. Reference given.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH GIRL to do second sork. Apply at in Waiting et., in rear.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL TO do general housework in a small family. Call at 248 West Ohicago-ay.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL TO GO general housework. Address A. PETIERSON, 189 West Jacknon. 4. Address A. PETIERSON, 189 West Jacknon. 4. Address A. PETIERSON, 189 West Jacknon. 4. CITUATION WANTED—A HOME BY A YOUNG Didy 18 years old, who is willing to assist in household duties for her board and cluthes, to be transied as an equal. Address 8.9. Tribung office. ducine for her board and closiness to be treated as an equal. Address E 9, Fribune office.

STIUATIONS WANTED—BY S NORWEGIAR GIRLS of a good small family. Apply at 160 West Indictands. J. upstairs. Mr. ANDERSON.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE Of girls cook or laundress in a private family; best of references. Address S 10, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST CLASS GIRL of a private family; best of reference if required. Call for J days at 88 sorth Feorlass.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST CLASS GIRL of the private family at 88 sorth Feorlass.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG, STRONG, or sperienced knowsquan girl in a small Angerican family; the best references given. Apply at 16 South Clarks, Room i.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO do second work can assist at sawing—in a respectable private family, Apply at 32 State-24.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG GIRL TO DO concerd housework for private family; a good girl in the delta place of concerd housework for private family; a good girl in the delta place of the same family of the control of the concerd work and plain sowing. Cell at 166 Hurmstde-st.

Situation Wanted—By A Young Lady of appertuce in all kinds of dessamaking; will do second work on housework for a small family. Vel. Tribune office.

Nurses.

Situation Wanted—By a Scotch Girl as mure in a private family. Please call or eddress 150 West Folkst.

Situation Wanted—By an intelligent, side, saperisseed American girl as nurse for one or more children over 1 year old, and to see or nebu with second work | can give references. Address Q 20. Tribute office.

Employment Agents.
SITUATIONS WANTED-PAMILIES IN WANT OF CONTROL O STIUATIONS WANTED BY TWO GOOD GI to cook, wash and from Best of references gi Please call at Mrs. WHITAKER'S, 26 East Chicago

TO RENT-SO WABASH-AV. - TWO STORIES good repair.

At our own price until May I. Can buy the furnitum were almost from what.

To Rest.—Second floor of dwelling in rear of the shore, as 410 per mosts. Water on same floor.

Dove, as \$10 per mouth. Water on same flore.

G. S. THOMAS,
Room e, 1st LaSalle-st.

Poom e, 1st LaSalle-st.

Jackson, with barn : 168 South Lincoln-st., with
barns : 2059 Water-st., 10 recess, \$20 per mouth; 168
South Feoria-st., with barn and large grounds; 76 South
Feoria-st., 9 rooms, and barn, near Madison. House
mail and large all over the West Division, by COLE,
NEWELL & MOSTIER, successors to D. Cole & Sen, 188
West Madison st. NEWELL & MOSLER, successors to D. Cole & Sen. 188
West Madition, 44.
TO RENT-FOR BOARDING-HOUSE OF RESTAUrant, second floor of building, used until lately as a
betel; very large dising room; sphendidly arranged, with
every convenience; two blocks from Board of Trade.
Apply to B. M. DAVENPORT, No. 12 Mapp Hook. PO RENT-TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICE house; ten rooms: water, gas, and bath; near Lite ola Park. C. S. WALLER. 182 LaSaBe-st., Econe 18. TO RENT-A NEW 2-STORY AND BASEMBET marble-front first-class house on Forrest-av.; will be rented obsay to a good tenant. E. S. WELLS, il South water-et.

TO RENT--ROOMS. WANTED-A GOOD GIRL TO DO CRAMBER TO RENT ROOMS PURNISHED FOR HOUSE TO RENT - NICELY FUNNISHED ROOMS, WITH ON WITHOUT CONTINUED TO SEND TO RENT - NICELY FUNNISHED ROOMS, WITH ON WITHOUT CONTINUED TO RENT - FURNISHED AND UNPURNISHED ROOMS at 188 East Washington-st. Terms low to good parties. Apply at Room No. 1.

TO RENT - Glok WEST MONROE ST. 2. ROOMS 181. St. 50 or 4 rooms 25 per month. C. 2. DIBELE, 181. Landle-st., Hoom 25.

TO RENT - FURNISHED ROOMS BY THE DAY. well, or month choop; transcists ashelical. 19 Franklin-st., near Wallington-st., Hoom 6.

TO RENT - FURNISHED ROOMS, Underly BURNISHED BOOMS, 181 and 188 East Washington-st., Room 6.

TO RENT - WHY NICELY FURNISHED BOOMS, 1 ushed rooms by the day, week, or month. It Monross, Room 18, one block from the Post Office.

TO RENT - FIVE ROOMS, UNFURNISHED, VERY 1 convenient for housekeeping, first floor. Large barn if wanted. Creap to a good teams. 25 Lake-st.

TO RENT - TWO PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS. 34 Michigan-av.

TO BENT- -STORES. OFFICES. &c.

MiscellaneousTO RENT_SHOOND AND THIRD FLOORS 28
I and 231 State at, dissessions Stridt with or with
out show window on first floor. Inquire on premsee, HILGER, JENKINS & FAXON.

WANTED-TO BENT. WANTED-TO RENT-A NIGHTY PURNISHED and price of the control of the WANTED-TO BENT-BY A GENTLEMAN wife, without children, two or three nicely furnivours for housekeeping. South Side. State full par hars. Address Y 77, Tribune office,

PINANCIAL LOANS-IN SUMS OF \$1,000 UP ON CITY PROPerty: or will buy secured paper. L. UURRY, a
Tribune Building.

MONRY TO LEND, AT NO. 8 MSTHODIST
Church Block, on city real estate, farms convenient
to Chicago, and colisterale; harps sums on choice inside
eity loss, at low initerate; J. C. HAMILTON,

MONRY TO LOAN ON PIAMONDS, WATCHES,
MONRY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY PROPerty in trans of \$1.00 and apwards as URION
THUT! COMPANY, IN SUMM TO SUIT MOR LONG
Or short time; commercial and mortesum Bottes

MONRY TO LOAN IN SUMM TO SUIT MOR LONG
Or short time; commercial and mortesum Bottes

MONRY TO LOAN IN SUMM TO SUIT MOR LONG
OF SHORT SUMS TO SUIT ON REAL ESPATE.

GALDWIN & CO., SO LESSIES - Reuse.

GENEY IN SUMS TO SUIT ON REAL ESPATE.

GALDWIN & CO., SO LESSIES - Reuse.

SMOURED NOTES BOUGHT AND SOLD, TIME
loass mercitated. L. J. HITZ, 129 Dearbornes. TO LOAN A PEW THOUSAND DOLLARS AT S
TO LOAN A PEW THOUSAND DOLLARS AT S
TON, 10 Dearworn and catalactes security. C. W. WESTON, 10 Dearworn at the period of the security. C. W. WESTON, 10 Dearworn at DEPOSIT OF \$2,800 ON \$2,000 IN
the Coak County National Bank: want money and
can't wait for them to secile. W St, Tribune office.

\$2.500 St, Sec. AND 800 TO LOAN—ON CITY
Ascade-court and 13 Learnies. W. J. CORB.,
\$3.000 TO LOAN—FOR SIX MONTHS ON
three years at 10 per cast. OLEVER SERLY, 117 Waszington-st. 8.000 TO LOAN-ON BEAL ESTATE FO \$10,000 AND \$1.50 TO LOAN ON GOOD Property. KELLOGG, VOSWINKEL & CO., & L.

\$100,000 LOAMS NEGOTIATED TO THE moved property to size or 5.00 to 20,000 a moved property to size or county. If W 100 Mark Note and Stock Proker, as Fifther. A GENTS WASTED—SIG FEE DAY—TO SELL THE
A Home duttile caving enabling, price is, Resided
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SON, CLARK & CO., Chicago, III. A Address F. KIRS
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A GENTS WASTED—TO SELL ARTICLE DIFFEA TO
A. C. K. KIRS STEPHENS, IN THE S

BOOKS,

rates, so that the actual loss of property and cost of replacing it were simply enormous. Could Chicago have replaced her buildings at the building-rates which now

prevail, these ungenerous carpers would have

but small reason or opportunities for their

places of business, but has placed her streets and sidewalks in order, rebuilt her bridges

engine-houses and police-stations, and after laying out nearly \$3,000,000 for extending and

enlarging her water facilities and \$2,000,000

on sewerage, has made her fire limits co-ex-

tensive with the city limits, and put an end to

constructing wooden structures. Such facts

as these show the want of charity and com-

mon fairness which is entertained towards this city. We hope no similar calamity will

ever visit the maligners of Chicago; but,

should such a calamity occur, Chicago will

watch the recuperation with much interest

and sympathy to see wherein she will be ex-

celled in enterprise or energy, credit or cour-

A CONFESSION FROM PENNSYLVANIA

We have received some circulars from the 'Anti-Crisis League" of Philadelphia. Very

oteworthy things they are. The A.-C.

eague declares that our foreign debt, owed

by the nation, the States, corporations, etc., a somewhere between \$1,200,000,000 and

\$2,000,000,000. The interest on this debt is

\$100,000,000 worth more merchandise than we sold." This surplus must be paid for with

gold. "There is a necessary demand," says the Anti-Crisis circular, "for from \$172,-000,000 to \$220,000,000, with an annual

production of only about \$60,000,000 of coin

nd bullion."

Our annual product of specie is somewhat

reater than the figures given, but the differ-

ence does not affect the substantial accuracy of the argument. The "Anti-Crisis League" is quite right. During eleven years, that is,

during the time since a high tariff got into

full operation, we have been steadily piling up

our foreign debt, until now our interest-pay-

ments to Europe far exceed our annual product

of specie. Pennsylvania has had the tariff

aised nearly a dozen times since 1861. Her

pasted theory of "Protection" has had a

fair and a long trial. Now comes the confes-

sion from Philadelphia, the headquarters of

was to make us rich and independent

of all other nations, has been in

existence, our dependence on foreign nations

has constantly increased! What, indeed,

has the high tariff done for Pennsylvania?

Her furnaces are blown out, her factories are

idle her mines are shandoned . Tour Score

declares, in his printed plea for a subsidy,

that he had ordered iron from a number of

Pennsylvania works simply to give them a

chance to employ their men; and the whole

State groans and wails over the depression

of her business and prays the National Gov-

things in Pennsylvania to-day answer the

question, "Does Protection protect?"

The Anti-Crisis League, seeing that we

cannot pay for our imports and our interest

on foreign debts in agricultural products and

must pay it with merchandise." Precisely so.

the plow and the hoe must be reinforced by those of the loom and

the anvil. At present we export little

except the surplus crops of our farmers. Our exports, therefore, contain comparatively

small value in great weight and bulk, and

therefore the cost to the value of sending

them to foreign markets is excessively great,

and leaves but small profits. One-half of our

population live on farms; the other half in

towns. It is not possible that the 20,000,000 of farmers should export enough grain and

meats to pay for all the foreign articles con

sumed by 40,000,000 people and defray the

interest on our foreign debt besides. We

must set the other 20,000,000 of townspeople

to exporting their surplus products. We must

send abroad articles upon which much labor

has been expended, and which, therefore,

have great value in small space and weight

Every hour spent by an American mechanic

on an exported article helps to pay for our

imports and defray our debts abroad. It add

value (purchasing-power) to the commodity

It is absolutely necessary, if we are to hono

our paper held in Europe, that we should pay

our interest with the aid of steam-power, -ir

So far the Anti-Crisis League is quite right

THE TRIBUNE agrees with it in its unwilling declaration that "Protection" has put the country, including Pennsylvania, into a piti-

able plight, and in its suggestion, that the way to get out of our troubles is "to export

more merchandise," we are in perfect agree

How does the League propose to carry its suggestion into effect? The reason that we

o not now export our manufactures is be

articles of universal consumption make the manufacturer pay more than his foreign rival

world. This is what the high tariff does for the manufacturer. It gives him somewhat higher profits in the limited home market,

but it shuts his goods out of all other markets in the world. Since, then, our great

markets in the world. Since, then, our great need is to increase our exports, and since a high tariff prevents exportation of everything except unprotected farm products, the plain remedy is to reduce the fariff, which operates exactly as a prohibitory export tax. Then ex-ports will increase and the end sought will be attained.

other words, with merchandise.

then export more merchandise.

We must export more. The product

nment for help. Let the condition of

Protection," that while the tariff, which

and viaducts, public buildings, school-hor

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE

Parts of a year at the same rate.

To prevent delay and mistakes, be sure and give Post.

Office address in full, including State and-County.

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Delly, delivered, Sunday sceepted, 25 conts per week.

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Address THE TRIBUME COMPANY,

Corner Madison and Dearborn-siz., Chicago, Ill.

TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS

ACADEMY OF MUSIC - Hainted street, between Made HOOLEYS THEATRE Randolph street, between ADELPHI THEATER—Dearborn street, corner Mon-M'VICKER'S THRATRE-Madicon street, betwee Dearborn and State. Engagement of Mrs. D. P. Bowe CHICAGO MUSEUM Monroe street, between Day

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE—Clark street, epposites therman House, Kelly & Leon's Minstrels. "The McCORMICK HALL-North Clark street, corner Kins. Lecture by W. S. Andrews. Subject, "Dialoct

SHLAR LODGE, No. 38. A. F. & A. M.—Res meeting this (Tuesday) evening in their ball, Fre ones Hall) 74 Monroe-st., for business and work on the L. Degree. The fraternite cordially invited.

ATTENTION, SIR KNIGHTS.—Stated Conclave Apollo Commandery, No. I. K. T., this (Tuesday) every large at 720 o'clock, at the Asylem, for business and we on K. T. Order. Victing Sir Knights courteously invest. By order the E. C. B. W. LOCKE, Recorder. BUSINESS NOTICES.

WE MEAN ALL WE SAY. - FULL SET BEST GUN th, 28. Satisfaction or money refunded. Filling, first as, at half the usual rates. MCCHaSNEY, 79 Clark-si INDEX TO ADVERTISEMENTS.

THIRD PAGE—City Real Estate, Wanted Real Estate, Wants, To Rente, Lost and Found, Business Dhances, Horses and Carriagus, Financial, Household Joods, Musical, etc., etc. SEVENTH PAGE—Amusements, Railroad Time Talle, Medical Cards, New Publications, etc., etc.

The Chicago Tribune.

Tuesday Morning, February 2, 1875.

The supporters of Mr. CARPENTER in the Wisconsin Legislature have determined to make a stand to-day and call for half-a-day's balloting. Such a course will not injure Mr. CARPENTER'S prospects, which are as bad now as they can be.

Mr. Scammon and Mr. B. F. ALLEN seem to have been ruined financially in much the same way. Both were reakless bankers; and it may be said, too, that both owned stock in the Inter-Ocean. Singularly enough, the affairs of both are pretty well shown up by articles in this morning's paper.

The mysterious book for which the British Government has offered £1,000 was found in Louisville, Ky., on Saturday, and yesterday it was found again in Boston. To-morrow fragments of it will probably be picked up in Duluth and St. Louis; and by next month we shall hear from San Francisco and Alaska. It is the epizootic and CHARLEY Ross ever again.

New developments in relation to the Memthrough the lobby at Washington have been made by the New York Sun; and it is now believed that Tom Scorr's subsidy scheme will in consequence be defeated in both Houses. The suggestion of bribery in Con-gress on behalf of the bill is too strong to be repressed by mere denial.

The action of the Democratic party in Conproposed Civil-Rights bill not only shows that they are still afflicted with the negro upon the brain, but also that their profe reform and assertions of principle simply bosh. The very man whom they denonneed before their constituents last fall they have taken for their leader and followed like sheep in the disgraceful filibustering which has been going on so long at the public expense. The Hon. S. J. Randall last fall ounced as a salary-grabber and a high tariff monopolist, and yet at the very first opportunity the Free-Trade Reform Democ-racy choose this high-tariff salary-grabber for a leader and follow him implicitly. Coming events cast their shadows before, and this shadow shows very clearly that, if the country expects any reform from the Demo-eratic House or any adhesion to principle, it is doomed to be grievously disappointed.

An address to Congress and the country has been issued by a number of colored men who happen at this time to be gathered together in Washington. The most prominent signers of it are FREDERICK DOUGLASS, Prof. JOHN M. of it are Franchick Doublass, Froi. John M.
Landston, and Geonde Downing; but it is
understood that Pinchnack, Rapin,
and other Southern politicians approve
of the sentiments expressed. The address
will do more execution at the breech than at the muzzle. It is aimed at the Republican party, but it will hurt only the Southern necratic party unless the Civil-Rights bill is the greenback contraction will be more in passed. We do not understand how a name than in fact. The option to exsay that, unless the negroes can have all they want from the Republican party, they will take what they can get from the Democratic party; that is, they will fly for protection to the people from whom they desire to be pro-tected. The truth is that the Republican party has provided amply for the protection

to higher, closing at \$18.47 1-2 cash, and \$13.67 1-2 for March. Meats were in good demand and firmer at 6 1-2e for shouldemand and firmer at 6 1-2e for shoulders, 9 1-2e for short ribs, and 10e for short clears. Dressed hogs were moderately active and 15e per 100 lbs higher, closing at \$7.50\igotimes 600. Highwines were quiet and steady at 93 1-2e per gallon. Flour was quiet and unchanged. Wheat was less active and easier, closing weak at 87 5-8e cash, and 88 3-4e for March. Corn was quiet and firmer, closing tame at 64 1-2e cash, and 72e for May. Bye was more active and easier, at 96@97c for fresh. Barley was quiet and a shade framer, closing at \$1.23 1.2c cash, and \$1.04 1.0s for March. Hogs opened active

and stronger, but closed quiet and easy. Sales at \$6.25@7.40. Cattle and sheep were in fair demand and firm.

A new rule was offered in the House yes erday by Mr. HALE, of Maine, with a view to restricting dilatory motions on the part of the minority, and giving to the majority a reasonable control of the House. The reso-lution was referred to the Committee on Rules. It was very temperate and fair, and ought to have been reported back at once and adopted. Unfortunately it was not. Mr. BUTLER moved to suspend the rules The exchange of the notes for a bond pound allow the Committee to report, able at some time, with interest payable but the House refused to agree, not two-thirds voting in the affirmative. Another motion of a similar tenor met with the same fate. The House then took a recess until today, when the whole matter will come up again, and probably the Republicans will be able to carry a two-thirds vote. The opposition of the Democracy to a vote on the Civil-Rights bill, since it was conceived in foolishness and executed in absolute contempt of the public good, must by this time have pretty thoroughly disgusted the people. We are glad to point to the record of the Repubicans in this matter, and to say that, under strong provocation, they have shown great respect for law and precedent and for the privileges of the minority, as well as a desire to transact the business of the country promptly and honestly.

The recent victory of the gamblers is by no means complete. Justice has made one more effort to vindicate herself in the manly and vigorous charge which Judge WILLIAMS delivered to the Grand Jury yesterday, and which will be found elsewhere. The Court dwells very largely upon the general preva-lence of gambling and the manner in which the Police Commissioners allow it to be practiced with impunity, and calls the attention of the Grand Jury to the fact that, although the law is slightly imperfect, it can be so enforced as to prevent gambling as a public amusement, and compel the gamblers to hunt heir holes and dens in the dark instead of plying their villainous vocations in broad daylight and in public places. The charge of the Court is not only a notice to the gamblers and other criminal classes that the law will again confront them, but it is a moral indictment of the police force and the Police Commissioners, charging them not only with dereliction in duty but with connivance with the gamblers. The Grand Jury should indict the police officers for their shameful and criminal neglect of duty in not breaking up the gambling dens which infest the city and are raining hundreds, perhaps thousands, of our young men. Judge WILLIAMS will have the sympathy and support of the respectable citizens of Chicago for his determined and manly attitude in defense of their rights and his efforts to remove the disgraceful practice which has been fastened upon the city under the auspices of the People's Party Police Commissioners, and which is injuring its good name abroad and ruining its young men

REDERMING GREENBACKS IN BONDS. We have had occasion to refer to the proposition adopted by the Farmers' Convention of this State and of other States, in which they urge, as a solution of the currency question, the issue of National Treasury notes, exchangeable, at the pleasure of the holder, for national bonds bearing 3-65 per cent interest. This scheme seems to have made a deep impression upon the minds of a large portion of the agricultural population, and while in the form it is presented it would be fatal to the credit of the country and afford no present or future relief, still it is and enterprise, of inquiring "why she does not pay her debts," and throwing her mort-modified as to accomplish the great end of a gages in her face. The facts will show that re-establishment of public credit.

The Farmers' Convention of this State pu their proposition in this form:
That the Government shall supply national papermoney directly from the Treasury, made a full legaltender for all debts, public and private, including
duties on imports, to be interchangeable for registered
bonds bearing 3-65 per cent interest.
This of course means unlimited inflation

and, it might be added, unlimited debt. The purchasing-value of the greenback would in o wise be advanced by the privilege of exchanging it for a bond payable in greenbacks with interest in currency. Bonds and greenbacks would both run down. But if the Government would authorize holders of green backs to receive for them bonds payable at given date in gold, and the interest, say at per cent, payable semi-annually or quarterly in gold, then the value of the currency would advance to that of the gold bond, and the value of the bond would advance as near to par as the rate of interest would be to the lowest value of money. At all events, the bond would give stability to the value of the currency, would put an end to the sudden and continual fluctuations which now render all valuations of all property so uncertain, and would terminate the gambling and speculation

of the Gold-Room in Wall street. The most serious difference between the effects of this measure and of that proposed by the Farmers is that a portion of the greenbacks would be retired and the volume of that description of currency contracted. But with Free-Banking, which is now the law, there could be no stringency, for those who had anything valuable to sell could always obtain the market value therefor. But even the greenback contraction will be more in man of any intelligence could have fallen than of any intelligence could have fallen that so gross a delusion. It is as much as to say that, unless the negroes can have all they want from the Republican party, they will take what they can get from the Democratic interest thereon. The bonds themselves would be of a character that would preclude their being sold out of the country to any extent. Being issued in denominations of \$50, \$100, \$500, and \$1,000, they would become the convenient form of currency with which to pay the large-class sums and to use in large financial transactions. They would take the place of the \$500 and \$1,000 greenbacks; they would become a most desirable currency for many purposes. A man accomulating money to pay a debt would seek them in preference to greenbacks, because of the interest. During the War, there was an instance of this kind in the 7-30 notes issued by the Government, which became a most popular currency, especially the notes of the larger denominations. While these bonds would thus answer all purposes for large pay-ments, the National Banks and the Treasury notes would furnish all the currency needed

for small financial transactions.

The Farmers, in their proposition, concede that, when the Government is not prepared to pay its debts on demand, the creditor is The Farmers, in their proposition, concede that, when the Government is not prepared to pay its debts on demand, the creditor is entitled to a bond bearing interest; but having conceded this fact they inconsistently propose that the bond shall never be paid, and the interest shall be paid in the same kind of already overdue and protested paper! By making the bond ultimately payable in real money, and the interest payable in some large. The building was done at a time when workingmen were saming twice.

thing as substantial in value, the credito receives some meed of justice. There is not a creditor farmer in Illinois who would rea creditor farmer in Illinois who would receive in payment of an overdue note the
debtor's other note payable at no time, and
bearing interest payable in the debtor's dnebills. Yet this is the precise thing they
recommend to the holders of the greenbacks
when they propose an exchange of the notes
for a bond which, principal and interest, is
to be paid in the non-interest-bearing and
irredecanable notes. This is foolishness and
absurdity. absurdity.

The exchange of the notes for a bond pay

real money, would make the currency equal to the face of the bond at all times. The Government would be relieved of the odium of an irredeemable currency; it would be no longer in a condition of suspended credit, and the problem of resuming specie-payments would be solved, as it can only be solved, by the Government taking up its overdue de-mand paper by the issue of a new and interest-bearing time-obligation. Much time has been wasted in the discussion of how the Government is ever to get coin enough to resume specie-payments, and various plans have been proposed for selling bonds for coin and then buying up the currency. The United States is not a mercantile firm, doing business on capital and dealing in commod-ities, nor is it a bank discounting paper. It is a purely governmental machine, supported exclusively by the proceeds of taxes. It has no other resources. When it is unable to pay a debt, it has no honorable way of dealing with the creditor save by giving him an inte est-bearing time-note. The Government has nothing to do with suspension or resumption of specie-payments. It has to provide by taxation for the payment of the interest on its time-notes and the principal thereof as they fall due. It has to provide by taxation for its current expenses, and when, from any cause, it is unable to meet its demand obligations, it must give the creditor a time-note When it does this, it has resumed payment It has nothing to do with the business and commercial transactions of the country, which regulate themselves, and will naturally fall into specie-payments the moment the Government takes its discredited paper out of the way, and ceases to make its shinplas-ters a substitute for real money. The Government is under no necessity to buy or berrow a dollar of gold to resume specie-payments. It can resume now as well as it can four years hence. It has merely to offer to the holders of the greenbacks a long 4 per cent bond,—interest and principal payable in gold,—and the whole volume of Treasury notes will gradually disappear, and, while so doing, will advance in value as to require no redemption in gold. When the Government has thus restored its credit in the only form in which an honest Government can or ought to do, then the field will be clear, and the trade and commerce and the capital and labor of the country will have no difficulty in reaching a specie basis and maintaining specie-payments.

CHICAGO AND HER MALIGNERS. Just at the present time there is a great deal of municipal malevolence afloat against Chicago, in which St. Louis takes the larger part, the remainder being about equally divided between Milwankee, Louisville, Cinsinnati, Pittsburg, and New York. In some of the named cities the cause is apparent, namely, chronic jealousy of a successful competitor on the one hand, and encroachment apon trade on the other. What ails the rest is not so apparent, except that they have formed a habit which they cannot shake off, of sneering at Chicago, of belittling her energy this treatment is ungenerous and uncharitable, and not warranted by anything in her

The present condition of Chicago can best be appreciated by a glance at what Chicago has done within the past few years. The fire of 1871 was a calamity vastly greater than has ever visited any other city of this country. In a single night it destroyed the very heart of Chicago, wiping out its business, and leav-ing only a fringe of wooden houses on two sides of the city. It destroyed the accumula-tions of an average lifetime, the savings, not of speculators, but of the pioneers and industrious builders of the city. In that brief dozen hours \$200,000,000 of property were extinguished, and 200,000 people found themselves either without homes or without places to do business. Their stores, countingrooms, warehouses, manufactories, shops, banks, insurance offices, telegraph offices, railroad depots, churches, hotels, theatres printing offices, and the public property were reduced to dust and cinders. The sympathetic world contributed to her relief, and the homeless multitudes of citizens, with a courage which has never been excelled in the records of great calamities, among which this was the greatest, without a word of repining or an expression of hopelessness, set to work to replace what had been so suddenly swept away, and in two years' time a new and more beautiful city rose out of the ashes. Then came the universal financial panic, almost without warning, and paralyzed the industries of the country, swept away banking institutions, paralyzed commerce and indus-try, left the channels of trade dry and bare, and resulted in a general and enormous shrinkage of values. Other cities, however, had not been burned up or swept of their resources, had not lost the accumulations of a generation of toil, had not been compelled to generation of ton, and not been compensation of ton, and not been compensation rebuild themselves. Chicago had but just regained her feet after the stunning blow of 1871 when the storm of 1878 struck her. Had she enjoyed the good fortune of other cities, she would have so strengthened her resources and the panic and made no complaint of "hard times." As it was, even in the face of all the obstacles with which she had been contending, she weathered the financial storm as successfully and with less damage than almost any of the more favored cities now sneering at her. There have been fewer bankruptcies ing Chicago, growing out of the panic of 1873 and the stringency which has followed it, than in several other great cities of the country in proportion to population. Then followed another fire in 1874, which left 5,000 people homeless and added to the financial embarrassments by heavily increasing insurance rates, requiring another determined effort to replace what was destroyed, and this has been well-nigh accomplished in the short space of half a year.

ports will increase and the end sought will be attained.

This, however, is not the remedy proposed by the Anti-Crisis League. But what do our readers suppose it is? A Pennsylvanian's pet panacea is to raise the tariff. The League, true to the traditions of its abiding-place, says: "You must increase the duty on imports, and give all the money received from increased duty to the exporter as a bounty"/ The tariff has made manufacturing in this country so expensive that its products cannot be exported. The A.-C. League proposes to

and sell them for \$75,000. He is then to be entitled to a bounty out of the National Treasury of \$25,000 to make good his loss, and this bounty money is to be obtained by increas-ing the taxes on the general public. This is the latest development of the Pennsylvania idea of "protection to home industry." It is needless to waste words on the mon-

precedented discouragements and trials, Chi-cago has not only replaced her dwellings and strous folly of a scheme which proposes to make men rich by taking \$10 from them and giving back about \$6. We wish to call at tention, however, to the fact that this Anti-Crisis League, composed of rabid Pennsylvania Protectionists, admits in its circulars that Protection has proved a flat, fatal failure, and that the only way out of our difficulties is to increase our exports of manufac-tures,—which "Protection" prevents,—and that, under the existing tariff, little or nothing but farm products can be exported. Hence "hard times," increasing foreign debt, drain of specie, and general stagnati

A few days ago we published some facts relating to the present condition of the iron trade, from which it appeared that in December the price of foreign rails was \$82 per ton, while American rails were selling at \$78. We further called attention to the fact that our American manufacturers were able to so un-dersell the British that they exported large quantities of iron and steel to Canada; that there was no British bar-iron imported to alleged to be from \$72,000,000 to \$120,000.- this country in 1874, and no pig-iron except of specie every year to pay interest alone.

Nor is this all. We have "bought, annually, during the last eleven years, on an average, \$100,000,000 worth more merchandise than have no doubt they are such, why should The Tarswhat difference does it make to the producer whether the duty on the foreign article is \$10 or \$10,000 a ton? And why was time in fighting a tax which nebody is called on to pay?
The Register very evidently means well,

but fails to understand the objects and operations of a protective tariff. When the American manufacturer, protected by the cost of 3,000 to 4,000 miles of transportation, by the presence here of an inexhaustible supply of cheap food, cheap fuel, and cheap raw material, can sell his productions in Canada at a less price than the foreigner, the object of a tariff or tax on the foreign article is unneces sary for any honest purpose. The present duty on pig-iron is \$6.30 per ton, in gold. Assuming that the foreign article and the American are produced at the furnace at the same cost, the foreign article cannot be sold in this country without adding thereto the cost of transportation, the expenses of handling, warehousing, insurance, and premium on gold. The Ame ican manufacturer, therefore, has the contro of the market within the margin afforded by this additional charge. In addition to this, the Government levies a tax of \$6.30 per ton in gold on the foreign iron, making a total addition to the foreign price of the foreign iron, say, of \$10 per ton. The American and above the cost of producing his iron o \$10 per ton. This is certainly large enough to exclude the foreign iron from the marke and would do so if the American manufac turer did not advance the cost of his iron to turer did not advance the cost of his iron to
the same price at which the foreign can be
sold here at a profit. The prices of the two
articles being thus made the same, no foreign
iron is imported and sold here, but the Amertaxation by swearing that he had, within a
week, converted all his personal property into United States bonds; that he did so for
the sake of escaping taxation; and that he
should reconvert them into taxable personal. gold, remarks with great force, "We must iron is imported and sold here, but the Ame not one cent of which goes into the Treasury. In the meanwhile the manufacture ships his surplus rails to Canada and selle them at \$8 or \$9 per ton lower price than he demands in the "protected" home market. Does the Register see where the joke comes

in now? n now?

Two years ago, the "long strike" of the colliers in England had the effect of advance ing the cost of producing iron to such an ex tent that it commanded a very high price Instantly the price of iron in this country was advanced to the lowest margin at which British iron could be be sold here with the taxes and other charges added. The causes that forced the advance of the price of iron in England did not exist here, yet, the other shop being closed, the domestic manufacturers took advantage of the market. During 1872-'3 their harvest was an immense one at the expense of the general public. In th fall of '73 came the panic, which caught the manufacturers with large stocks on hand and no home demand. What the profits were then may be judged by the following comparative prices of pig in Pennsylvania at the dates named: January, 1878, No. 1 American was sold at \$50 per tor; December, 1873, it was sold at \$33; in January, 1874, the price was \$84 to \$36; and in De cember, 1874, it was \$24 to \$25. If this iron yields a profit when the price is \$25 per ton, what was the profit when it was sold at \$50 per ton? Domestic iron is sold to home consumers at the price of foreign iron with tariff added-nearly. It is sold just enough lower to pocket the duty and keep out the competing iron. Thus, the tariff on iron is no longer for revenue, but is prohibitory. In the Register or its readers in favor of a prohibitory tariff? Direct taxation is the ne sary consequence of a prohibitory tariff.

The Louisville Courier-Journal will be fit subject for a lunatic asylum if it shall con-tinue its ravings over the Texas & Pacific manufacturer pay more than his foreign rival does for the material which he works up, for the wages of the labor he employs, for the machinery he uses, and for the transport of his products from the place of manufacture to the seaboard. He cannot, therefore, com-Railroad folly. It has already denounce every section, and every newspaper, and every individual who is opposed to voting \$375, 000,000, principal and interest, to this mon-strous job out of the United States Treasury, when every monthly statement of the debt shows us to be on the road to bankruptcy. But it continues to denounce and rave all the same, and attributes all opposition to the scheme to Northern prejudices against the "South." This is sheer nonsense. We have already recalled, over and over again, that the Union Pacific Road was located where it is, on a central line, for the express purpose of opening the Pacific Coast as nearly as possible to all sections of the country. This purpose was what gave it its name of Union and Central Pacific. Subsequently a scheme was devised to give the Northwest special facilities. This was called the Northern Pacific Road. Another scheme was devised to give the Southwest special advantages. This was called the Southern Pacific (Teras & Pacific) Road. The panio

their usual wages, and when all material was help the case by making manufacturing far Louisville Courier-Journal, without any retheir usual wages, and when all material was dear. Insurance was virtually of no help. The \$6,000,000 or \$3,000,000 collected from the home companies was sunk, because it came out of the pockets of the very men who had suffered most severely. The \$40,000,000 in public taxed more heavily than now of foreign insurance were consumed in the excess of the cost of building over the usual rates, so that the actual loss of property and cost of replacing it were simply enormous. Could Chicago have replaced her fit to treat the Central Pacific Road as a Northern institution, and clamors for a Southern institution of the same kind. When we ask how the Texas & Pacific Road is to be made to pay, we are pointed to the receipts of that portion already completed through Eastern Texas, where the country is fettile and productive. This exhibit simply shows that the present railroad has been built by private capital as far as it will pay; that portion of it—by far the largest portion—which is to run through sage-brush plains and volcanic sterility, which would not pay, it is proposed the United States shall build.

local taxation must be direct, as the Committee of the Citizens' Association on Taxation argue, but the reasons urged therefor do not apply to the State. In any event, the taxation of personal property, especially of money, mortgages, and dabts generally, should cease. A tax on money capital keeps it away from the State and so discourages production. It acts as a tax on what is to be produced, not on what has been. So far as it does this it is an unmixed evil.

PERSONAL.

STATE TAXATION.

Some years ago, public opinion in New York awoke to the injustice of the methods of taxation then (and now) prevailing there. At the request of Gov. HOFFMAN, DAVID A. Wells prepared a scheme for a reform. The grossest inequalities have always existed in the assessment and collection of taxes on personal property. These are fairly enough levied in the country, where the local Asses-sor can readily see just what furniture, livestock, and machinery the farmer owns, but they are a farce in the city, where the Assessor, unable to peer into private accounts and vaults, and relying on statements which are notoriously incorrect, guesses at the per-sonalty of each citizen, and fixes his tax at a figure which is wrong a thousand times for once that it happens to be right. Mr. Wells' plan was, we believe, substantially as follows: Tax realty as at present, and assess each man's personalty at three times the reni he pays or would pay if he did no own his home. This would be but a slight. if any, improvement on the present system. Men who earn from \$2,000 to \$4,000 per year generally do own personalty equal to about thrice the rent they pay, but this proportion does not hold good in the case of persons whose incomes are above or below these limits. Many a laboring man pays \$12 to \$16 a month for his narrow quarters, and yet does not own the half of the \$432 to \$576 worth of personalty for which, under Mr. Wells' plan, he would have to pay taxes At the other extreme, equal injustice would be done, although the State and not the taxpayer would suffer. A wealthy man, who pays \$5,000 to \$10,000 a year for his mansion, often has personal property, in the shape of fine furniture, books, paintings, statues, horses and carriages, bonds, stocks, money, etc., which is worth ten or twenty

imes as much as his rent. After the submission of this report and its rejection by public opinion, there was a luli in the agitation of the subject. Its discussion has now revived. A Committee of the Legislature is considering ways and means of tax-reform. Mr. GEORGE H. ANDREWS, one of the Tax-Commissioners of New York City, has collected for the Committee a number of typical cases of the working of the system in the metropolis. We are indebted to the Nation for some extracts from his report. When the personal tax of the city showed a frightful deficit, a catalogue of all the members of the prominent clubs whose names were not on the assessment-list was pre-pared. It contained 435 names. The Commissioners, without any further in-quiry, assessed each of these men for \$10,000 worth of personalty, and demanded from them taxes on that amount. Of the 435, exactly three admitted this liability. The city got just \$280 on this aggregate assessment of \$4,350,000. In another man assessed for \$25,000 worth of personalty had the assessment canceled and escaped all taxation by swearing that he had, within a Mr. Andrews made up a list of twenty-four persons, each holding \$100,000 worth of personal property, and the differences in their taxes. It showed these remarkable facts

A owns \$100,000 worth of imported

goods on which he pays no taxes; B owns \$100,000 worth of miscellane ous goods and is taxed heavily; O has \$100,000 worth consigned to him and pays nothing; D holds \$100,000 in stock and s taxed; E has \$100,000 worth of goods nanufactured in New Jersey and is exempt; F's stock of equal value is manufactured the city and is taxed; G has a third stock of the same amount for which he borrowed capital on Government bonds, and he is exempt; H sold his bonds instead of borrowing on them, and bought \$100,000 worth of goods, and he is taxed; I owns \$100,000 in ships plying between New York and Boston, but registered at the latter port, and pays nothing; J's ships, worth \$100,000, ply in hotting; 5 s mips, worth \$100,000, ply in the Pacific, but are registered and taxed in New York; K has a mortgage of \$100,000 on New Jersey property and is exempt; L's mortgage of \$100,000 is on New York property and is taxed; M has \$100,000 in money in his pockst and pays no tax; N has his in a bank and pays taxes on it; O holds certificates of deposit for \$100,000 in the Sub-Treasury and is untaxed; P's certifithe Sub-Treasury and is untaxed; P's certifi-cates are in a bank and he is therefore taxed; Q has \$100,000 in specie in the Assay-Office on which he pays nothing; R has the same amount in his safe and pays on it; S holds a check on the United States Treasury for \$100,000 and is exempt; T holds a check on a bank for \$100,000 and is taxed; U and V have \$100,000 in Treasury and promissory notes respectively, and U is exempt while V is taxed; W and X have \$100,000 in Federal and State (or city) bonds respectively, and W is exempt while X is taxed; Y has Government certificates of indebtedness for \$100,000 and pays nothing; and Z has private certificates of indebtedness for the same amount and is taxed. This astounding amount and is taxed. This astounding catalogue shows how thoroughly unjust and wrong the present system is. It is not strange that the personal property tax of the metropolis is millions in arrear. A somewhat similar state of things exists in this city. Chicagoans who have paid their taxes will feel a mournful interest in these extracts from Mayor Colvin's melisage:

Uncollected personal-property tax, 1871. \$ 95,121.60
Uncollected personal-property tax, 1872. \$ 95,121.60
Uncollected personal-property tax, 1872. \$ 95,121.60
Uncollected personal-property tax, 1872. \$ 95,021.00
Uncollected personal-property tax, 1872. \$ 95,021.00
Uncollected personal-property tax, 1872. \$ 95,021.00
The delinquency tax for 1874 not stated, but exceed.

The delinquency tax for 1874 not stated, but exceed, conversion of property, and removals of parties owing the same.

It is semi-officially announced that the New York Committee will recommend that the personal-property tax shall be entirely abolished, and that the State revenues shall be raised by a tax on real estate and on the stock of corporations. Corporations which manu-

of corporations. Corporations which manufacture goods within the State are to be

Mrs. Speaker BLAINE is a sister of Garr. Have SAM WARD, the lobbyist, is brother to Juria WARD HOWE.

LORENZO ELIZAGA, of Mexico, arrived yesterday at the Palmer House. Paris says Faure is a sacerdotal comedian of

an exasperating perfection.

Gen. A. E. Burnsuz, at present Senator-electrom Rhode Island, is at the Grand Pacific. JOHN CHAMBERLAIN, the New York gambler, is said to be the original of BRET HARTEN

"JOHN OAKHURST."

It is the ladies of Washington who are wondering whether the Sazrons family will not be in creased by an American. Mrs. D. P. Bowess and J. C. McColton, who

are playing this week at McVicker's, arrived yes terday at the Palmer House. The last heard of James Gordon Bennerr was

that he was at Paris en route for Nice. O course, if he was going to be married. Dr. MacDonnell, Maj. E. B. Snow, and W. Galwer, of Yokohama, Japan, are among the prominent arrivals at the Grand Pacific.

JOHN SUFFIELD, "the Hampden recluse," of England, died of starvation alone and untended in his own house, which was well stocked with wine and provisions. A man will outgrow all his troubles unless he

keeps a journal. Some people don't get enough of themselves living with themselves every day, so they keep a journal.—*Beecher*.

WILLIAM REDMOND wants THE TRIBUNE to may that the WILLIAM REDMOND who was recently sent to Joliet for three years is not W. W. REDMOND, of the City Hotel. Who said he was? GARBALDI's recent reception in Rome recalls the time when, twenty years ago, be and Jone

THOMPSON made soap and candles on Staten Island. J. T. is now President of the First National Bank of New York.

Madame Thirms was offered a box on the opening night of the new Paris Opera-House, but she refused it, as it came from her successful rival in the Presidential chair—the pious wife of the Marshal-President.

Mr. Saunders, the crayon-artist, of this city, has just produced a portrait of the Rev. Survey Ellis, paster of the Church of the Redeemer, for the vestry of that church, which gives much

Dr. HUGH J. GLENN, of Calusa County, Cal. raised on his farm last year 600,000 bushels of wheat, which amount is still in his warehouses awaiting shipment. This would load eighteen ships of 10,000 tons, or 800 canal-boats. When Mrs. BURNHAM married C. K. Fox, the

Pantaloon, she was young and beautiful. Her predecessor in that matrimonial relation was KATE DENIN, sister of SUSAN DENIN, now Mrs. Monnis, who is traveling through the West this An Indiana Sunday-school Superintendent re-cently wrote to a New York Bible-firm: "Send

cently wrote to a New York Bible-firm: "Send some Sunday-tehool papers and books; let the hooks be about pirates and Indians as far as possible, and if the life of BILL Two no has come out, send that."

WILKISON comes out with an amendment. He said the scandal would knock the "Life of Christ" to the Devil, and not higher than a kite. WILKISON lacks brains. Having accidentally made a famous speech, he should have been content thereafter to keep silence.

A Pennsylvania tombstone reads: "John L., Wilson's wife, Took sick on the 15 November with a chill her sickness had been dropsy and lung fever or the consumption Died June 4 1872 her age is 71 year 9 mos & 4 days her youngest brother had to HANDLE her for 7 mos & 26 days and nights."

When J. H. MoVicker sees a friend going by

with his coat buttoned up, and gets the saluta-tions of the day in a hoarse voice, he produces a little package of pills compounded of nitre and chlorate of potash, and tells the patient to take an occasional suck at it. He is death on diph-theria these hard times. WENDELL PRILLIPS can, by ealling on Mons.

Dr La Bastiz, gain some valuable information.

After six years of experiment, the Frenchman has solved the problem of making malleable glass, which can be beaten or bent like copper, and can be used for cooking utenalls. One loss

art is therefore restored.

The vinegary Nilsson insisted on having Faura play Faura with her, instead of Gailhard. who played it with PATH, broke several chairs, some valuable porcelain, stubbed her pretty pla-beian toe, slapped the manager's face, and finally got her wish by going to the Minister of the In-terior and coaxing him to issue an official order

to that effect.

It appears that the beathen of Kansas are sill practicing Pagan rites, and sacrificing to the olden gods. An old resident of Platte County, having been rescued from the river, near Leavenworth, into which he had fallen, with his sec worth, into which he had fallen, with his two yoke of cattle and his wagon loaded with wood gave utterance to this remarkable exclamation. "Run home and tell the cid woman I'm safe tell her to kill a goose." The local journal does not give the name of the deity upon whose alta the bird was to be sacrificed in thankfulness fathe preservation of human life; but the revelstion is sufficient to show that there is a raile a heathenism among us. St. Logic Globs.

tion is sufficient to show that there is a raile of heathenism among us.—St. Lords Globs.

Peter McCor, of East Tennesses, could not have subscribed for the Jonesboro Journal, for at his decease the talented obituarist pours into Peters's grave all the unkind remarks he could utter against other people. Peters was therefore a godsend to that young man as a safety-valve. Peter came to his death by trying to murder his wife, and tried to make his exit after murdering just one more man. He had already 'skin six, but "there's luck in odd numbers," said Peters McCor. Having his opportunity, the obituarist took it to say: "From the information we have of his life and character, we should think that the history of East Tennessee would not furnish a record of a man more destitute of every right principle and more reckiessly wicked than was Peters McCor."

WASHING

Fresh Filibusterin ocrats in the

A New Rule Off Hale and Re

Tinsuccessful Att It Before the

in Comm

A Majority of Ways and the Tea and Co

Discussion of the Ra

The Restoration of the Horizontal Tax

An Appropriation Recor Chicago Post-THE BATTLE OF T

account of the obstinacy spent most of the day in Republicans at first sought new rule. In this they Democrats at every step. A struggle the Republicans we and the notice was ruled in was to direct the Committe the new rule for consideral Democrats offered stubborn was not until 6 o'clock

was not ustil 6 o'clock parent that the question cotto-day. The Republicana, their vantage ground, secure motion for a recess until to-m. This will enable them to consion of the rules until 12. Monday if they choose. The Lacked ORLY TWO OR 2 to-day of the two-lards necessary of the defect of the new section can be made to the new ments them from fillibustering [Te the Associated, ANOTHER SEASON OF FIT WASHINGTON, D. C. Feb. this evening, soon after roll-omade a point of order that the speaker overruled the The Speaker then proceed states for bills in reference, it late of Maine.

Mr. Hale, of Maine, introductions of the House the following as a new rules.

whenever a question is pending the Speaker shall not entertain as tharacter except one motion to a lion to fix a day to which the But the previous question on third reading of a bill or joint; a deered during the first day of it was three fourths of the member and the demand: Provided, The apply to Home resolutions off a hour of Monday; And provided, not apply to any part of the Units regular Appropriation biles. Mr. Randall made a poin after discussion, was overrution was referred to the Com-Mr. Cessna also offered re
the rules, providing, in addits
stantially the same as the o
Hale, that the Judiciary Co
bills of a public character
Thursdays, and that the Hou
ity rote, dispense with the

A point of order was also:
A point of order was also:
Randall; discussed and over
from the decision of the Chs
Randall and Beck.
The appeal was presente
as follows:

Mr. Garfield objected to to such a paper, setting out what casion was.

The Speaker remarked to presented in an unusual way, cided that such resolutions "to the exclusion of the bur for."

"to the exclusion of the bustor."

Randall—That is what I sa The Speaker—But neither Pennsylvania, nor the gentle (Beek) has a right to say so, go before the House regular sented is wholly anusual.

After some further collestated that he had reduced elision, which was: That a rether rules may be read and remittee on Rules during the finthe morning hour of Monstinues a notice according to House. And from that decifrom Pennsylvania had appeared in the morning hour of Monstinues a notice according to those handed back to him, he not withdrawn it, and was speaker that there was no drawing it, as the Chair had. An attempt at further disciplinating it, as the Chair had. An attempt at further disciplinating it, as the Chair had. An attempt at further disciplinating it, as the Chair had. An attempt at further disciplinating it, as the Chair had. An attempt at further disciplinating it, as the Chair had. An attempt at further disciplinating it is a strict party vote.

Committee on Rules.

After the transaction of a business, Mr. Batter (Mass.) the rules, so as to allow the Correct of the consideration and discuss and amendments offered thall

changes of the rules, and proceed to the consideration and discussion and amendments offered the consideration in the consideration of the consideration and consideration and consideration of the consideration and discussion of the consideration of the consideration and discussion of the consideration of the consider

PERSONAL.

or BLAINE is a sister of GAIL HAM

the lobbyist, is brother to June

LIZAGA, of Mexico, arrived yester-

PAURE is a sacerdotal comedian ng perfection.

Bunnston, at present Senator-elect BEHLAIN, the New York gambler, the original of BRET HARTE'S

uast." les of Washington who are wonder-American. Bowers and J. C. McCotton, who

his week at MoVicker's, arrived yes-Palmer House. ard of James Gordon Bennerr wa at Paris en route for Nine. Of was going to be married.

exett. Maj. E. B. Ssow, and W. Tokohama, Japan, are among the rivals at the Grand Pacific. min, "the Hampden recluse," of d of starvation alone and untended nonse, which was well stocked with visions.

outgrow all his troubles unless he al. Some people den't get enough biving with themselves every day, a journal.—Beeche

for three years is not W. W. Run-City Hotel. Who said he was? s recent reception in Rome recells n, twenty years ago, be and Journ ade soap and candles on Staten Islnow President of the First Nation

ew York. nines was offered a box on the tof the new Paris Opera-House, the Presidential chair—the pious arshal-President.

ms, the cray martist, of this city, need a portrait of the Rev. Summa of the Church of the Redeemer, of that church, which gives much s a successful likeness

J. GLENN, of Calusa County, Cal., amount is still in his warehouses ment. This would load eighteen 0 tons, or 300 canal-boats.

BURNHAM married C. K. Fox, the te was young and beautiful. Her in that matrimonial relation was aister of Susan Danin, now Mra-is traveling through the West this

Sunday-school Superintendent re-to a New York Bible-firm: "Send school papers and books; let the at pirates and Indians as far as pos-the life of BILL TWE ED has come

comes out with an amendment. He adal would knock the "Life of a Deval, and not higher than a kite. oke brains. Having accidentally a speech, he should have been con-r to keep silence,

er to keep silence, er the advice of a spiritual medium, URNER, of Virginia City, Nev., re-ted to obtain a divorce from her commer E. Turner, for no other thrown out of court.

ania tembatone reads : "John L., ania tembatone reads: "John L.,
Took sick on the 15 November
her sickness had been dropsy and
the consumption Died June 4 1873
year 9 mos & 4 days her youngest
to HANDLE her for 7 mos & 24

McVicker sees a friend going by buttoued up, and gets the saints

of pills compounded of nitre and tash, and tells the patient to take suck at it. He is death on diphard times. HILLIPS can, by ealling on Mons

f experiment, the Freachman problem of making malleable be beaten or bent for cooking utensils. One los

ary Nusson insisted on having with Parri, broke several chairs, porcelain, stubbed her pretty ple-ed the mausger's face, and finally going to the Minister of the In-ang him to issue an official order

at the beathen of Kansas are an rites, and sacrificing to the old-old resident of Platte County, hav-ed from the river, near Leavennd his wagon loaded with wood, o this remarkable exclamation: nd tell the cid woman I'm safa; a goose." The local journal does me of the deity upon whose altar be sacrificed in thankfulness for n of human life; but the revela-t to show that there is a relic of

ong us.—St. Louis Globe.

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one talented obituarist pours into the talented obituarist pours into the unkind remarks he could ther people. Perkin was therefore lat young man as a safety-valve. his death by trying to murder his to make his exit after murdering asp. He had already slain six. to make his exit after murdering into the had already slain aix, it in odd numbers," said PETER ghis opportunity, the oblitarist "From the information we have character, we should think that ast Tennessee would not furnish an more destitute of every right acre reckiessly wicked than was

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

T. S. White, St. Paul; F. D. Doug-Frankin Wilson, Florida; L. C. dia; J. L. De Camp, New York; am, Bloomington; Ewing Hill, St. ght, Cincinned; H. W. Chase, Indiry, Denver; W. B. Cornell, Chadder, Bt. Louis; James H. Fleming, Rudd, Kentucky; James B. Clow, and H. Burrsell, St. Louis.

L. W. Mocze, T. Femfald, B. Louis.

L. W. Mocze, T. Femfald, B. Louis.

W. West, Cincinnat; Judge porte; the Hon. A. B. Harris, Madian, Cincinnat; John H. Sahler, Fro. Holton, Milwankne; James Knoz, C. Grsen, Troy.... Shesman Hessewerk; C. L. Morehouse, Claveland; W. Francisco; Thomas Gelt, Sering; Friadsiphia; J. L. Elwood, DaKalli, limstic; George Williams, Otawa...

G. Stone, Bolož; C. M. Fay.

G. Stone, Bolož; C. M. Fay.

he Beloft; G. M. Pay, orms, Louisville; Juna pars, Detroit; R. W. Pierce, faltimore; Fred Beach, Fort Her Kark; W. B. Beach,

After the reading of the names, but before the announcement of the vote, Mr. Williams, of Michigan, rose and voted "aye," whereupon Mr. Randall saked the Speaker whether the gentleman (Williams) was in the hall during the roll-call, as required by rule.

The Speaker intimated to Randall that he was not justified in suggesting that any member would offer to vote if not entitled to do so.

Mr. Randall replied that he had meant no imputation of any one, and would not allow the Speaker to endesvor to make him appear as if he had.

Mr. Randall-Because I wanted at distinctly understood.

After Mr. Williams had voted aye, Mr. Pelham also voted aye, and McNulta was ready to vote the same way, but stated that he was in the cornder, not in the hall, during the roll-call.

The vote was then announced as yeas, 170; nays, 86,—less than two-thirds in the affirmative. So the motion was rejected.

The only exception to the vote being a strict party one was that Sener, a Republican, voted "No." His vote the other way would have carried the motion. Fresh Filibustering by the Dem-A New Rule Offered by Mr.

WASHINGTON.

ocrats in the House.

Hale and Referred.

It Before the House.

Discussion of the Revenue Question

in Committee.

A Majority of Ways and Means Opposed to

the Tea and Coffee Tax.

The Restoration of the 10 Per Cent

Horizontal Tax Favored.

Chicago Post-Office.

THE BATTLE OF THE RULES.

HOUSE.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 1.-The House, on

secount of the obstinacy of the Democrata, spent most of the day in filibustering. The

Republicans at first sought to give notice of the new rule. In this they were resisted by the Democrats at every step. After a three hours'

strugple the Republicaus were finally successful, and the notice was ruled in. The next effort

was to direct the Committee on Rules to report the new rule for consideration to-morrow. The

Democrats offered stubborn resistance, and it not until 6 o'clock that it was ap-

parent that the question could not be settled to-day. The Republicana, unwilling to lose their vantage ground, secured the passage of a motion for a recess until to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

This will enable them to continue under suspen-sion of the rules until 12,—indeed, until next

LACKED ONLY TWO OR THREE VOTES

to-day of the two-thirds necessary for their pur-pose. There was a remarkable unanimity in the Republican vote, and the defeat of the motion

fonday if they choose. The Republicans

"No." His vote the other way would have carried the motion.

Mr. Butler (Mass.) moved to suspend the rules so as to allow the Committee on Rules to report, immediately after the reading of the journal tomorrow, changes or amendments to the rules, and providing that, during the consideration of such report, no dilatory motion whatever shall be entertained by the Speaker, and that all debate thereon shall cease within one hour after the veport shall be made.

Mr. Eldridge moved an adjournment. Negatived by yeas and nays. A vote was then taken on Butler's motion, and amd renewed excitement it was rejected—yeas, 173; nays, 89; not two-thirds in the aftirmative.

Mr. Sener was the only Republican who voted in the negative. Tranccessful Attempts to Get

Mr. Sener was the only legal to take a recess till 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Mr. Eldridge suggested that, inasmuch as the majority could do what it liked, the recess be till 12 o'clock to-morrow, and that all to-morrow's session be considered as that of Monday, so that the majority might do all the mischief it chosa.

chose.

Mr. Gardeld's motion was adopted, —yeas, 167; navs, 85.—and the House took a recess till 10 o'clock to-motrow morning, when Monday's session will be resumed. An Appropriation Recommended for the

NATIONAL FINANCES.

THE GENERAL TARIFF QUESTION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 1.—The Ways and Means Committee to-day, for the first time, began the consideration of the tariff question. It was discovered that the Secretary of the Treasury has sent in a list of articles from which the Committee can select articles which can be taxed to the amount of \$30,000,000. The list includes sources of revenue for a much larger amount. It appears that the Secretary needs the additional \$30,000,000 to meet the necessities amount. It appears that the Secretary needs the additional \$30,000,000 to meet the necessities of the Sinking Fund. When this became known, it is said that there was considerable excitement in the Committee. The proposition was then made to consider the Tea and Coffee bill. A Democratic member of the Committee said that the Secretary of the Treasury has no right under the circumstances to send any such list to the Ways and Means Committee; that the necessities of the Government are not such as to warrant any such assumption of ourdens on the part of Congress, and that the money was not needed to carry on the Government. Another momber suggested that the sinking fund is already \$300,000,000 ahead of itself, and that if increased taxation is only needed for that purpose, the members of the Committee on Ways and Means should stand together shoulder to shoulder against any increase. The supposition, heretofore, has been that there would be a restoration of the duty upon tea and coffee. The drift of this meeting to day seems to render it certain that the tax will not be restored. Every member of the Committee on Ways and Means, except Rasson, of Lows, has a record on the question of taking off the duty on these articles. It is understood that the Committee now stand 8 to 11 against the reimposition of the duty on tea and coffee. Those who have devoted much attention to tariff matters are now of opinion that the only increase of taxation will be the restoration of the 10 per cent horizontal duties.

[I've the sectated Press.]

Washington, D. C., Feb. 1.—The February debt-statement makes the following exhibit:
Six per cent bonds. 562,035,200

Republican vote, and the defeat of the motion is entirely due to the absentees. The only Republican who resquiarly voted with the Democrats was Sener, of Virginia. No reasonable objection can be made to the new rule proposed by Mr. Hale. It protects the minority while it prevents them from fillibustering.

[To the Associated Press.]

ANOTHER SEASON OF FILIBUSTERING.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. I.—In the House this evening, soon after roll-call, Mr. Bromberg made a point of order that the unfinished portion of the journal of Wednesday should be read, but the Speaker overruled the point.

The Speaker then proceeded to the call of States for bills in reference, beginning with the ltate of Maine. Six per cent bonds.......\$1,157,085,100 Five per cent bonds....... 562,025,200 Total cein bonds. \$1,719,110,300
Lawful money debt \$14,678,000
Matured debt 11,343,200
Legal tenders 292,072,447
Certificates of deposit, 45,405,000
Fractional currency 45,007,074
Coin certificates 24,655,300

\$64,628,512 328,117 26,264,102

Total without interest Total debt Total interest ... \$2,242,301,082 26,908,225 Total in the Treasury \$ 125,213,130

COMMITTEE MATTERS.

PROPOSITION TO ABOLISH NAVY-YARDS.

Special Disposch to The Chicago Tribuna.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 1.—The House Ap-

THE LITTLE TARIFF BILL.

TRANSPORTATION.

TRANSPORTATION.

TRANSPORTATION.

TRANSPORTATION.

GAUCUS.

WASHINGTON. D. C., Feb. 1.—At a cancus meeting of the Republican members of the Senate to-day, the following preambles and resolution on the transportation question were adopted, and will be effered in the Senate to-morrow:

WHENDERS. The power to regulate commerce among

morrow:

Werenis, The power to regulate commerce among the several States, conferred upon Congress by the Constitution, includes the power to aid and facilitate commerce by the employment of such means as may be appropriate and plainly adapted to that end, and Congress may, therefore, in its discretion, provide for the improvement or evention of such channels or highways of commerce as will, in its judgment, afterd the cheapest and best facilities for the interchange of commodities between the different States of the Union; and

States for bills in reference, beginning with the late of Maine.

Mr. Hale, of Maine, indroduced a resolution to thange the rules of the House by the adoption of the following as a new rule:

Whenever a question is pending before the House, the Speaker shall not entertain any motion of a dilatory sharacter except one motion to adjourn and one motion to fix a day to which the House shall adjourn. But the previous question on the engressment and shird resolution shall not be undered during the first day of its consideration, unsee three-fourthies of the members pleaser, anall second the demand: Freesied, That this rule shall not sply to House resolutions offered in the morning hour of Monday: And provided further. That it shall not apply to any part of the United States, except the regular Appropriation bills.

Mr. Bandall made a point of order, which, after discussion, was overruled, and the resolution was referred to the Committee on Rules.

CESSNA'S RULE.

Mr. Cessna also offered resolutions to change the rules, providing, in addition to the rule substantially the same as the one offered by Mr. Hale, that the Judiciary Committee may report bills of a public character on Tuesdays and Thursdays, and that the House may, by a majority vote, dispense with the further reading of the journal after its reading shall have occupied thirty minutes.

A point of order was also made upon it by Mr. Debt less cash in the Treasury \$2,143,996,17: Increase of debt_during January 1,397,876 mails, etc. 6,602,185
Balance of interest paid by United States. 20,661,936 Balance of interest paid by United States. 20,601,936

BONDS CALLED IN.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day issued a call for the redemption of \$15,000,000 of 5-20 bonds of 1862 to be paid on the 1st of May at the United States Treasury, at which date interest will cease. Of the amount thus called in, \$12,000,000 are coupon bonds, and \$3,000,000 regastered bonds. The bonds called in are embraced within the numbers given tellow: Coupon bonds: \$50—Nos. 4,962 to 8,350; \$100—Nos. 10,501 to 23,100; \$500—Nos. 7,001 to 11,100; \$1,000—Nos. 20,000 to 33,700. Registered bonds: \$5-Nos. 1.821 to 2,000; \$100—Nos. 14,157 to 15,500; \$500—Nos. 8,071 to 8,650; \$1,000—Nos. 33,357 to 35,700; \$5,000—Nos. 10,261 to 11,000; \$10,000—Nos. 13,201 to 15,500.

A point of order was also made upon it by Mr. Randail; discussed and overruled, and an appeal from the decision of the Chair taken by Mesers. Randall and Beck.

The undersigned take an appeal from the decision of the Chair, made this day, which permits the reading if House resolutions intended for reference to the committee on Rules, to the excitation of business first revided for to be proceeded with in Rule 130, Samuel J. Randall, James B. Beck.

Mr. Garfield objected to the presentation of such a paper, setting out what the Speaker's decision was.

The Speaker remarked that the appeal was presented in an unusual way. He had not decided that such resolutions should be received "to the exclusion of the business first provided for."

"to the exclusion of the business first provided for."

Randall—That is what I say in my appeal.

The Speaker—But neither the gentleman from Pennsylvania, nor the gentleman from Rennsylvania, nor the gentleman from Rennsylvania wholly unusual.

After some further colloquy the Speaker slated that he had reduced to writing his decision, which was: That a resolution to amend the rules may be read and referred to the Committee on Rules during the first call of States in the morning hour of Monday, and that constitutes a notice according to the usage of the House. And from that decision the gentleman from Pennsylvania had appealed.

Mr. Randail's statement of the appeal having been handed back to him, he stated that he had bet withdrawn it, and was informed by the Speaker that there was no necessity for withdrawing it, as the Chair had not received it.

All attempt at further discussion was defeated by loud calls for the regular order.

Mr. Kasson moved to lay Mr. Randail's appeal to the table. Agreed to—yeas, 175; nays, 84—a stict party vote.

Comma's resolution was then referred to the WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. I.—The House Appropriation Committee are considering the Sundry Civil bill. They propose not to recommend appropriations for the Navy-Yards at Washington, League Island, and New London. They may also fail to recommend the appropriation for Penescols, but this is not certain. There is a reasonable assurance that the first three yards will be ordered by Congress to be sold.

strict party vote. Cosma's resolution was then referred to the committee on Rules.

will be ordered by Congress to be sold.

THE LITTLE TARIFF HILL.

The Ways and Means Committes were to have had a consultation with Secretary Bristow, at his room to-morrow on the Little Tariff bill, and revenue matters generally. The early reassembling of the House will, however, prevent the meeting. Secretary Bristow is confined to his room from the results of a sprain of the knee, caused by slipping on the key pavement a few days ago.

PINCHARK'S CASE.

Pinchback has grown impatient at the delays in his case, and has drawn up a petition which he will present to the Senate Election Committee to-morrow, in which he sake that he be either seated or declared not entitled to a seat, and that right speedily. A delegation of colored men, headed by John M. Langston, called on the Committee to-day and notified them that, if the Kollogg Government was recognized as legal, Pinchback must be seated, or it would be taken for granted by the colored people that the failure to do so was solely on account of his color.

The Assertiate Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 1.—The House Committee on Appropriations finally agreed to report the following appropriations in the Sundry Carl bill for public buildings at the places named: Cheago, \$750,000; Encimmani, \$600,000; Covington, \$25,000; Port Huron, \$25,000; Back Island, \$20,000; St. Louis, \$70,000. Cosma's resolution was then referred to the Committee on Rules.

After the transaction of some miscellaneous business, Mr. Butier (Mass.) moved to suspend thereles, so as to allow the Committee on Rules to report at the present time for consideration the amendment and action on any new rules, or changes of the rules, and providing that, during the occasideration and discussion of such report, and amendments offered thereto, the Speaker shall entertain no dilatory motion whatever, and that discussion on rules and amendments thereto thail not exceed one hour. There was great excitement as the vota propressed, and particularly when it became known that the necessary two-thirds had not been obtained, it lacking four of that number. When the roll-call was fluished messangers were sent to the committee-rooms to look for absent members, and every effort was made on the part of the majority to secure the Recessary two-thirds.

dall as capable of putting an imputation on his verseity. He had not voted at first, because when his name was called he was in conversation with a semilars as called he was in conversation

inculties between the different States of the Union; and
WHENEAR, It is believed that the thorough and systematic improvement of the Mississippi River, including an adequate channel at its mouth; the connection of the Mississippi River with the lakes by means of the For and Wissonain Improvement and Hamppin Canal; the speedy completion of the improvements between Lakes Superior and Haron, and Lakes Huron and Erie; the thorough and systematic improvement of the Onio and Kanawhs, and of the Tennessee Rivers, are works of great haftonal importance and of immediate and pressing necessity, which, when completed, will saturally reduce the cost of immediate and or completed with saturally reduce the cost of immediate and or immediate and pressing necessity, which, when completed, will saturally reduce the cost of immediates and pressing necessity, which, when completed, will saturally reduce the cost of immediates and thorough diminish the burdens now borns by the incurring interest of the country; therefore, Mr. Williams—Does the gentleman cast a aus-picin upon me, now, that I was not within the all during the roll-call? Mr. Handall—I do not, and I will not allow the sufficient to reflect on me citier.

ry appropriations made in the River and Harber bill for the works aiready under charge of the Government, including the Mischarl River, the Committee on Commerce be instructed to insert in the bill such sums as in their judgment chaving due regard to the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers and Luc Commission appointed to report upon the mouth of the Mississippi River) can be judiciously and economically expended during the next fixed year upon the improvements above indicated, looking to their speedy completion and the wants of our rapidly-increasing internal commerce.

provements above indicated, tooking to their speedy completion and the wants of our rapidly-increasing internal commerce.

THE OHIO RIVER.

The House Committee on Commerce to-day considered a proposition recommended by the State Commissioners and by Col. Merril, United States Engineer, for improving the navigation of the Ohio River by a system of adjustable chutes and dams. They want \$632,000 for the construction of one of these chutes as some point to be selected between Louisville and Pittsburg, and Rapresentative Negley, a member of the Committee, advocated the insertion of an item of \$100,000 in the River and Harbor Appropriation bill to commence the work. Other members objected, for the reasons that to improve the river by this plan between Pittsburg and Waseling would alone cost over \$6,000,000, and that as the Ohio is sometimes frozen, these structures might be carried away in the breaking up of the toe. The Committee finally agreed that an experiment should first be tried on a smaller scale, and it was suggested that Congress might properly appropriate \$50,000 for an experimental chute on the Monongabela River, provided the Monongabela Company will give an equal amount for its construction. Without further consideration of the subject, the Committee adjourned.

MEMPHIS & EL PASO.

DLE. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribun WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 1 .- The publication by the New York Saw of documents and letters in connection with the Memphis & El Pasc Rail-road has created a sensation here. The persons now in Congress whose names are mentioned as actors in the alleged corrupt scheme are much disturbed by the publication. Morton C. Hunter, now Representative from the Sixth Indiana District, says that he did receive the 8,000 District, says that he did receive the 8,000 shares, nominal value \$800,000, charged to him. He was not then a member of Congress, but was here practicing as an attorney. He examined the law points for Fremont and took these shares as collateral for payment of his fee; still holds the shares, and is ready to sell them at 2 cents on the dollar. J. P. Shanks says he never received any valuable consideration from the operation, but does not deny the authenticity of the letter published over his name.

mame.

BLANTON DUNCAN,
who is reported to have written a letter stating
that in the spring of 1869 he distributed a large
amount of stock according to directions, is here.
He telegraphs to-night the following card to the
editor of the New York Sun. It will be seen that
luncan admits the fraudulent purposes of the
Company.

To the Editor of the New Fork Sun:

To the Editor of this date publishes letters and papers in which my name occurs. As you state in giaring capitals that a monstrous corruption fund was used, the inference might be conveyed that I was a party thereto. This note is written for the purpose of contradicting any such deduction, and to say that you will be called upon to publish my letter dated in the winter of 1809-70, in which I refused any farther communication with the Memphis & El Pase Bailroad parties as soon as I learned their fraudulent purposes. How you obtained these papers I cannot conjecture, but never were they furnished by my knowledge or conivance. The Broceiver of 1870 was appointed almost excinsively by means of my efforts, and in these days of alleged Congressional bribery it is necessary for to add that in no instance was any improper or corrupt infuence exerted by me upon any member of either House.

(Signed)

This publication will undoubtedly destroy whatever chances the Texas Pacific had before. It is understood that whether a favorable or unfavorable vote would be given for the bill in the Senate Committee depended upon one Senator, and that it was offered to them weeks ago for \$5.000 before it was furnished the Sun, and that Scott refused to pay anything.

The Senate Committee on Pacific Railroads to day postponed the final voice on the Texas Pacific Railroad to the request of the frieeds of the bill. This indicates that Tom Scott is not so likely, to obtain a favorable a report as his friends expected.

NOTES AND NEWS A LONGING FOR THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

Special Liepatch to The Chicago Tribune. WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 1.-There are fre neat manifestations of a desire on the part of en for the return of the franking orivilege. The House took a step in that direction by adopting a resolution to make in order an amendment to the Post-Office bill to the effect that the postage on public documents and on seeds shall be 2 cents per pound.

and on seeds shall be 2 cents per pound.

The persons designated as entitled to this right are the President, heads of Departments, and Congressmen within a space of nine months after their retirement. The argument that was privately used in behalf of the amendment was that the public documents should be transported at no higher rates than newspapers. The resolution was adopted by a very large majority, without a roll call.

THE TORROGO INTEREST. majority, without a roll-call.

THE TORACCO INTEREST.

The Southern Congressmen were unsuccessful in their attempts to pass a bill authorizing the sale of leaf tobacco to the amount of \$50 at the farm. This proposition was rejected from the Little Tariff bill. It was present duo-day as

the Little Tariff bill. It was present dec-day as a distinctly Sonthern measure, and defeated—year, 102; nays, 103.

THE IRON-CLAD CATH.

Some of the House Republicans are to-day agritating a proposition to revive the old law which made it necessary for members of Congress to take the iron-clad cath, and to make the law especially applicable to the next Congress. There will be fifty-three persons in athat Congress unable to take that cath.

(The regular record of Congressional processings will

(The regular record of Congressional proceedings will be found on the Sixth Page.) AN OLEAGINOUS CONFLICT.

A Conduit Company Meets with Much Trouble in Crossing a Railroad's Right-of-Way. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuss.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribuns.
Pritisburg, Pa., Feb. 1.—The Columbia Conduit Company again laid an oil-connecting pipe this morning under the culvert of the West Pennsylvania Railroad over Powers' Run. At 5 a squad of men came in a sleigh with the pire and unloaded it. Ten men at that time in charge of the railroad took it away. An hour later the Conduit Company sont 100 or more men and made the connection, and are now pumping 2,500 harrels a day. The oil men have fixed hose so as to play oil into the culvert and ignite it in case of an attempt made by the railroad to take up the pipe. To-night men are encamped on the scene, armed with clubs and revolvers, about fifteen strong. The Bailroad Company has no force there yet, but the probability is that they will. Contrary to expectation, no movement was made in the courts to-day, and the opinion seems to prevail that there will be a collision, though both parties say they will avoid it. No excitement has been caused by the action, but there is a rumor affeat to-night that both sides are enlisting men, for the truth of which your correspondent cannot youch. the railroad took it away. An hour later the

PRISON INSPECTION.

Indiana Legislators Visit Joliet. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
JOLIET, Ill., Feb. 1.—The Illinois Peniter JOLIET, Ill., Feb. 1.—The Illinois Penitentiary seems to be in favor with Legislative Committees. The State of Indiana annually sends a deputation to inspect and admire our model institution. A joint Committee from the Legislature of that State committee from the Legislature of the State of the Hon. S. M. Stockslager, Chairman; Keller, Johnson, Underwood, Howard, Glasgow, and Crane, arrived at the Pentantiary this morning. They were extended the numal courtes by the Warden and other officials connected with the management. They, like their predecessors who were induced to visit here by ex-Senstor Winterbotham, of Michigan City, are favorably impressed with the perfect system in vogue here. They express a determination to arge upon their body the necessity of adopting our Fenitantiary as a model. After their visit they departed by the Michigan Central cut-off for a visit to the Northern Indiana Prison at Michigan City.

OMARA, Feb. 1.—The Nebraska State Aid and Relief Society report their treasury nearly empty. They are feeding 1,850 people, and the Executive Committee have called upon Gen. Brisbin to go East and raise funds to buy food. He will start for Pennsylvania to-morrow. The Society again aimounce that they have no actistors but Gen. Brisbin. ANOTHER CALL FOR AID.

STATE TOPICS.

The Senatorial Campaign in Minnesota.

No Change in the Situation in Wisconsin.

A Dull Day in the Illinois Legislature.

ILLINOIS.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribuna.

Springfield, Feb. 1.—After all the recuperative hours of the holy Sabbath. as the chaplain of the morning delicately expressed, in his prayer, the needlessly-long recess from Friday noon to Monday morning, the House reassembled noon to Monday morning, the House reassembled at the appointed time, with a fair appearance of a quorum in attendance. Jones, of Massac, undertook to test the queetion by a call of the House, but desisted in deference to the general wish that business should go on without the risk of ascertaining that there was not a quorum present. Nothing occurred to impede the work, and another half day of excellent progress was made in the way of introducing new bills, and in first and second readings.

FINAL ADJOURNMENT.

FINAL ADJOURNMENT. An attempt was made to fix the time of adjournment sine die Stickney, of Cook, offering a resolution naming the 4th of March, but the House was in no mood to contemplate a final break-up, and the proposition met with small support. Merritt not inaptly suggested its reference to a special committee to consider all buncombe resolutions, while Moore, of Adams, had it buried in the Committee on Appropria-tions. It is evident that no effort to secure joint section with regard to shortening the session will be tolerated for some time to come. So long as the Opposition majority can force accesses from Friday to Monday they will be in no

hurry to shorten the session.

Under the order of resolutions, Merritt got in a slap at the Chief Grain-Iuspector at Chicago, calling upon the Warehouse Commissioners to furnish a report of the fees and expenses at that office during the past two years. The re-solution means nothing but political capital,

amounting simply to an implication which is un-supported by any facts real or alleged.

HIM OF HARD'N.

Plater was loaded to the muzzle with resolu-tions which somebody had written for him. This intellectual sample of unadulterated Democracy intellectual asmple of unadulterated Democracy is used as a convenience for purposes of introduction of everybody's trash. There is probably not another man in the House so stupid as to propose an amendment to Sec. 18, Art. 14 of the Constitution, so as to provide for printing the laws in other than the English language.

An attempt to clog legislation by a call of the roll each morning and a record of absentees was put out of the way by assignment to the Committee on Rules, who will probably report on it just before the session closes.

Parker, of Iroquois, offered a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to report what the law is on the question as to whether the State has a right to exact pay for board in charitable institutions.

what the law is on the question as to whether the State has a right to exact pay for board in charitable institutions.

Barker, of Cook, asks that work may be hurried upon the new State-House, and also that the Judiciary Committee report on the policy of changing the petit-jury system so that a verdict agreed upon by five-sixths of the jury shall stand good in law.

CRIMINAL JURISPHUENCE.

A large number of bulls were introduced, read for the first time, and either passed to a second reading or referred. Two of them, offered by Barker, of Cook, contemplate important changes in criminal jurisprudence. It is proposed to amend the law relating to arson by prescribing a penalty for incendiaries who fire their own premises with intent to destroy, as well as for those who attempt to destroy or injure adjoining premises. Such a law would have exactly met Staaden's case. The other bill proposes that when impecutions prisoners are arraigned before Justices of the Peace, Police Magistrates, or Courts of Record, they shall be assigned competent counsel at the expense of the city or county maintaining such count; also limiting the number of continuances obtainable in criminal trials, and in case of conviction, crediting the prisoner with the time clapsing between commitment and conviction. The clause giving Justices of the Peace power to assign connect opens the door to a vast amount of favorrisism, affording chysters and Justices an opportunity to "whack-up" on counsel-fees.

Jack, of Macon, proposed a wholesome change

opportunity to "whack-up" on counsel-fees.

Jack, of Macon, reposed a wholesome change in Supreme-Court practice, whereby the expense will be materially reduced. His bill provides that a bill of exceptions need only contain that part of the record deemed by the appellant necessary to present to the appellate court, thus doing away with a vast amount of costly verblage which bills of exception now contain.

A bill to increase the Free-School fund to \$1,500,000, to be obtained by a levy of 2 mills on property throughout the State, emanates from Landrigan, of Edwards,—another unequal burden for Chicago tax-payers.

The new schedule of commissions to County Treasurers embodied in a bill introduced by Plater, fixes the fees in counties of the first class for receiving and paying out moneys at 4 per cent, and in counties of the second class at 2 per cent.

A bill ostensibly to incorporate companies insuring against burglary, larceny and robbery, but, in reality, making a monopoly for an existing Chicago institution by fixing the capital stock at \$150,000 paid up in cash, was introduced by Condon of Cook, who is also the father of an addition to numerous liquor-license bills alrendy introduced.

In order that all cities may enjoy the luxuries of a City Collector of Taxes, and that Chicago, if she choose, may merge the functions of O'Hara and You Hollen into one office, Culiom introduced a bill giving all incorporated cities power tagapoint the Treasurer ex-officio Collector, having power and duties the same as Town and Distruct Collectors.

Merritt proposes to convert the Agricultural College at irvington into a hospital for the incursibe insane.

Hannes and Claffin.

A brisk passage occurred between Haines and Clafin, in which the latter came of first-best.

HAINES AND CLAFILIN.

A brisk passage occurred between Haines and Cladin, in which the latter came off first-best. The Speaker had been requested to decide on a point of order, and, intending to be sarcastic, he remarked that the Clair would like to be instructed on a point by the gentlemen from DuPage. Claffin gravely furnished the information sought, as though he were an old and valuable counsellor to the Speaker in parliamentary disputes, turning the laugh or might leave to the formation sough. The gentleman is quite correct.

went through the formality of assembling at half-past 5 o'clock, but adjourned at once, with-out transacting any business.

MINNESOTA.

MINNESOTA.

THE WILD LANDS.

Special Dispatch to The Chaoses Trobusa.

St. Paul. Minn., Feb. 1.—In the Senate a strong effort was made to recall the bill which passed Friday extending the time for payment of railroad taxes dno. It was to-day stated in the debate that the Pressurer would have to borrow \$48,000 temporarily to meet appropriations already made, but the resolution to recall was negatived—16 to 22.

In the House a resolution was offered directing inquiry into the entries made on school sections in the pine regions by presemption, homestead, and Sioux scrip, as to what steps had been taken to protect State interests. This appears to have grown out of exposures made by some sixty memorialists at Minneapolis, who have complained to the United States Land Commissioner that they were defranded of the privilege of taking pine lands at St. Cloud and other Land Offices by receipt of plats not being advertised, whereas, on the same day, plats were received at the local Land Office, and lands were taken as soldiers' additional homesteads, by members of a combination in league with the Government surveyors and local Land Officers. This memorial, it is presumed, caused the suspension of the recent order for the sale at Duluth. The agitation of the matter excites surprise that pine lands are so easily taken by pre-emption, homestead, bounty, and scrip entries, soeing that law allow ing such surveyors and local Land Officers. This memorial, it is presumed, caused the suspension of the matter excites surprise that pine lands are so easily taken by pre-emption, homestead, bounty, and scrip entries, soeing that law allow ing such surveyors that local Land office, and lands where any manufacturing company, and scrip entries, soeing that allow allowed the full duties of this close that the bank in the surveyors and local Land Officers. This memorial, it is presumed, caused the suspension of the recent order for the sale at Duluth. The agitation of the matter excites surprise that pine lands are so easily taken by pre-e

that the available pine lands in the State are fast being taken by a small combination of lumbermen, speculators, and officeholders, and has exposed, further, the fact that echool sections in valuable pine regions are stolen by fictitious pretentions, while the State is made whole in quantity, but not value, by being allow-ed other lands.

SENATORIAL.

It is reported that a telegram has been sent to recall Ramsey, who is on his way to Washington. The ballet for Senator to-day showed no significant change. Several members being absent, Lochren and Pillsbury fell off to 44 and 10, respectively.

WISCONSIN. FEW MEMBERS ON HAND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune,
Madison, Wis., Feb. 1.—Both Houses had short sessions to-day, not more than two-thirds of the members being present. In the Senate a resolution was introduced instructing the Judiciary Committee to prepare an amendment to the Constitution of the State, leaving it with each county to elect which system of county government—the Town Supervisor or Commis-sioner—it will adopt. Bills were introduced to legalize the action of the Supervisors of Burnett County in letting their Court-House; to amend the laws relating to the publication of legal no-tices. The resolution of the Agricultural Convention relating to interest was presented and referred to the Committee on Judiciary. In the Assembly, Speaker Horn being absent, the Hon. Samuel Fifield was elected Speaker protem., Assembly, Speaker Horn being absent, the Hon. Samnel Fifield was elected Speaker protem., by vote of 76 to 2. A communication was received from the State Agricultural Society asking that the rate of interest be reduced to 7 per cent. Resolutions were introduced instructing the Regents of the State University, Trustees of charitable institutions, State officers, and the Superintendent of Public Property, to get furniture and other goods of the State Prison officers; to adjourn size die Feb. 25. The resolution to receive no new business after Feb. 5 was rejected. Bills were introduced to appropriate \$300 for signals established by the Geodetic Department of the United States Coast Survey; to provide for compensation for School-District Clerks; to amend the statutes entitled "Of Counties and County Officers;" to amend the statutes entitled "Of Counties and County Officers;" to amend the statutes entitled "Of Counties and County Officers; towns. villages, and counties to levy taxes to aid in building bridges, etc.; to repeal Secs. 9, 10, and 11, Chap. 79. Laws of 1871, authorizing County Boards.to appoint Land Inspectors, etc.; to provide for a better stem of popular education in incorporated villages; to amend the Revised Statutes in relation to executions and proceedings supplementary thereto. A resolution was introduced that no new business be received after web. 10.

The Assembly went into Committee of the Whole.

FOR SENATOR.

Whole.

FOR SENATOR.

In the joint covention but one ballot was taken, resulting as follows: Carpenter, 45; Bragg, 37; Cole, 17; Bunn, 1; W. T. Price, 1; George C. Hazelton, 1; absent or not voting, 31.

Matters are very quiet to-night. The Democrats held a cancus, which was secret. It was addressed by the Hon. J. R. Doolittle, who niged upon the Reformers the necessity of uniting with the botters and electing some man acceptable both to anti-Carpenter men and Reformers. It is surmised that the Senator is ravorable to Judge Cole, and to-myrrow may develop something not at all in the interests of Carpenter. Rumors say that Carpenter's friends will force an all-aiterseon session of the Joint Couvention, and that protracted voting will be had.

SUICIDES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
WILEE-BARRE, Pa., Feb. 1.—This afternoon
Crayton V. Campbell, lately Cashier of the Wy oming Insurance Company until its reorgan tion in June last, was arrested by the former manager, R. C. Smith, on the charge of embezzlement to the amount of nearly \$40,000. He was held in \$20,000 bail by Ald. Parsons, and went out with Chief Kelly to procure the necessary bail. They went to the Lucerne House, where Campbell procured a Smith & Wesson rifle and sbot himself through the breast. The bullet, a half-inch in diameter, missed his beart and passed through one of his lungs. He is still living to-night, but cannot possibly recover.

COLD POISON-East Saginaw, Mich., Feb. 1 .- O. S. Th on, for the past sixteen years a resident of thi ily last evening, and was dead in an hour. Mr ily last evening, and was dead in an hour. Mr. Thompson was 52 years of age. He owned a mill near Birch Rhu, and for several years had been financially embarrassed, which led to the use of ardent spirits freely. He had made so many threats of committing suicide that no thoughts of his real intentious were entertained by his family, although he hade them adien three times before taking the fatal draught. He preserved his faculties to the last. Deceased preserved his faculties to the last. Deceased leaves a wife and three children, the family be-ing one of the oldest and most respected in the

THE CINCINNATI SOUTHERN ROAD CINCINNATI, Feb. 1 .- The authorities of the Cincinnati Southern Railreal to-day oponed thirteen tenders for 25,000 tons iron ralls, and seven bids for 22,000 tons of Bessemer steel rails seven bids for 22,000 tons of Bessemer steel rails for that road. The prices named are unusually low, and are as follows: For iron rails: The Marietta Coal and Iron Company, \$43 to \$66 per ton; Cieveland Rolling Mill Company, \$65,75 to \$60; North Chicago Rolling Mills, \$54.75; Roane Iron Company, Chattanooga, \$56; Cambria Iron Company, Chattanooga, \$56; Cambria Iron Company, Chattanooga, \$56; Cambria Iron Company, Johnstown, \$38,50; Springfield Iron Company, Johnstown, \$38,50; Springfield Iron Company, Springfield III., \$56,75 to \$57,95; J. Bragdon & Co., New Albany, Iud., \$35; Wick, Ridgeway & Co., Youngstown, O., \$59; Columbus Bolling-mill Company, Columbus, O., \$60; Waterman & Beaver, Philadelphia, \$58.

The bids for steel rails were as follows: T. W. Yardley, agent, Cincinnati, \$89; Cleveland Rolling-Mill Company, \$72 to \$74; Edgar Thompson's Steel Company, F72 to \$74; Edgar Thompson's Steel Company, Pittsburg, \$32; W. Bailey, Land & Co., New York, \$81.80; Naylor & Co., New York, \$79. Engineers are examining the bids and will report in a few days.

SUIT UNDER THE POLAND GAG-LAW. Sr. Louis, Feb. 1.—United States District Attorney William Patrick to-day notified A. C. Buell, of the Republican, that he had been ordered by the Department of Justice at Washington to cause his arrest and transfer to the District of Columbia for trial on a charge of libeling Senstor Chaudler, of Michigan, last winter. A formal arrest was made, and Mr. Buell gave his piedge to appear before the United States Commissioners any time he might be wanted. The purpose seems to be to compel Buell to give bail here for his appearance at the fext term of court in the District of Columbia linder the Poland law, or in default to take him to Washington forthwith. The Hon. James C. Broadhead and ex-Gov. Thomas Fletcher volunteered as counsel for his defense. An effort will be made to test the legality of the law upon a writ of habeas corpus. Mr. Buell will probably be formally arrested in a day or two, when the habeas corpus will be applied for. The revival of the case causes considerable comment here. Sr. Louis, Feb. 1.-United States Dis

trance, yet on that gentleman's appearance at the Central Station-House this moreing, Acting Mayor McMasters at once surrendered posses-sion of the office to him, stating that he did co on the advice of the City Attorney. Ex-Mayor Blackmare is confined by severe filmess, and has been an invalid for some time.

Surrender of Big Bow, the Kiowa Chief — Comanches Routed and Kitted by Fexan Troops. WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 1.—A telegram from

the Kiewa and Comanche Agency, dated Fort Sill, Jan. 29, via Caddo, I. T., Jan. 39, to the Indian Commissioner, says: "Big Bow, the Kiowa Chief, with four men and twelve women and Chief, with four men and twelve women and children, came in to-day and surrendered. He reports that a band of Comanches, who had been to Mexico, were attacked near the Rio Grande by Teras troops, and fifteen Indians, including two Chiefs, were killed. He say a that all the Indians of this Agency are auxious to come in, and reports that the Cheyonnes are divided on the subject.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES. The Society of German Patriots of 1848 and the New York Turners gave a reception Sunday evening to Frederick Hecker, the German pa-triot, in that city.

Col. T. W. Swinney, the millionaire, recently deceased, willed to the City of Fort Wayne a public park of 61 acres lying on St. Mary's River, beautifully situated, and worth about \$200,000.

2200,000.

The February term of the Laporte County (Ind.) Circuit Court commenced yesterday at Laporte. There are 265 civil cases and seventy-one State cases on the docket. It also includes the usual amount of probate business. The term will continue five weeks.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Consumptives, Take Notice. and much depends on the judicious choice of a remed monic Syrup, as a cure for consumption, far exceeds all that can be brought to support the pretensions of any other medicine. See Dr. Schenek's Almanac, containing the certificates of many persons of the highest respects Schonck's Pulmonic Syrup alone has cured many, as these vids cos will show; but the cure is often promoted by the employment of two other remedies which Dr. Schenek provides for the purpose. These additional remedies are Schenek's See Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills. By the

Dr. Schenck is professionally at his principal office, corner Sixth and Archests., Philadelphia, every Monday, where all letters for advice must be addressed.

timely use of those medicines, according to directions, Dr. Schenek certifies that most any case of consumption

WHITE GOODS.

Foreign White Goods NEW SPRING ARRIVALS.

State and Washington-sts., Now offer, at very LOW PRICES:

500 Pieces

Entirely New Designs, embracing BROCADED LACE STRIPED. Also,

FANCY FIGURED ORGANDIE and SWISS MUSLIN. RIVIERE STRIPED DO. DO.

A New Line JONES CAMBRICS, SHEER NAIN-SOOKS, and VICTORIA LAWNS. A Large Assortment PLAID and STRIPED NAINSOOKS,

INDIATWILL LONG CLOTHS, &c., And a Large Job Lot FINE CHECKED NAINSOOKS at 30 and 35c, reduced from 50 and

60c, to close. A GREAT BARGAIN

MILLINERY GOODS.

For the next two weeks we wimake UNUSUAL CONCES-SIONS on Winter Goods to make room for our

Spring Importations. Black Velvets, Ostrich Tips, Trimmed Goods,

POPULAR PRICES."

CHOICE FRENCH FLOWERS,

WEST MADISON-ST. Websters'

DISSOLUTION. The firm of A. C. Brackebush & Co., Coal Mercham is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Dr. Ad Reserviring. The business will be continued by the undigned, who have this day formed a copartnership ungthe firm name of Brackebush, Dicisson & Co., who wollest all aissets and assume all liabilities of A. C. Brackebush, Dickebush & Co., Who. al Habilities of A. C. Bras A. C. BRACKEBURK, JOHN DICKSON, ROBERT DICKSON, THOS. C. DICKSON, JOSEPH C. DICKSON,

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES

A. H. MILLER,

REDUCED RATES

Great Western Steamship Line, From New York to Bristol (England) direct, least waters, Cabe, Windham, Vedender, San Aragen, Capt, System, Haberder, Feb. 2 Jan Cabin Panette, St. Intermediate, St. Internet, Internet

THE GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY GREAT ANNUAL

CLEARING SALE RETAIL DEPARTMENT OF

CARSON PIRIE & CO. MADISON & PEORIA-STS.

Great West Side Dry Goods House

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY

TABLE NO. 1, AT 20 CENTS,

ntains Gray Diagonal Serges, Balerno Stripes, Crees, English Merines, Alpaca Poplins, Silk Stripe Pops, &c., worth from \$1% to 45 cls. TABLE NO. 2, AT 25 CENTS Contains Colored Sorges, Mohair Poplins, Impedial Diag-onals, Camel's Hair Sorges, Matelasso Smitings, English Ealernos, &c., formes price of to 60 of a. TABLE NO. 3, AT 30 CENTS,

ntains Colored Mohair Brilliantines, Norfolk Instru-lange Mohairs, Camel's Hair Cloths, Silk and Wo-plins, Pongees, Spotch Plaids, &c., former price from

55 cts.
Fancy French Wool Serges, formerly 75c, now 50 cts.
Heavy French Wool Diagonals, formerly 55c, now 50 ct
Finest French Wool Dress Fabrics, reduced from \$1:
and \$1.35 to 80 and 85 cts.
Lot of French Wool Camel's Hairs, 35 cts., former 6-4 French Pancy Camel's Hatrs, 75 ets., sold this Land

to 75 ots.

Great bargains in Felt Skirts.

Black All-wool, vide French Cashmares, 75 ots and \$1-a bargain.

Special bargains in Black Alpacas, Mohairs, and Brill-lantines.

Great reduction in Mourning Fabrics.

Attractive Bargains in Silks. Heavy, Rich, Satin Loutre, Black Gros Grain Silies at 1.50, worth \$2.25 to \$3.50. Richest Black Lyons Gros Grains correspondingly

Bargains in Linens and Housekeeping Goods

Great reductions in Flannels, Blankets, & simeres. Cloths, and Waterproofs greath Special bargains in Hosiery and Winter

In addition to the above and many other beir own mammoth stock, C., P. 4 Co. take positiving the public that they have seemed, Two Bankrupt Stocks CORDED, STRIPED, and FIQURED,

RIVIERE SATIN SUPPLED.

Underwear.

LADIES CORSETS AND UNDERGLOTHING 50,000 YARDS HAMBURG EMBROIDERTE ASTONISHING PRICES!

Ladies' and Children's Cloaks and Polona

63 and 65 Washington-st. Great Closing-Out Sale

MARKEDDOWN AND MUST BE SOLD PRIOR TO REMOVAL

OCEAN NAVIGATION. ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE General Transatlantic Company's Mail Steamship on New York and Havre. The splendid remets of worste route for the Continent (being more nonther a any other,) will sail from Pier No. 14, North E. The AGE of the Control of the Contro

CUNARD MAIL LINE Sailing Three Times a Week to and from BRITISH PORTS

LOWEST RATES. National Line of Steamships

The most southesty route has always been adopted this Company to apold see and bradlands. Salling from New York for LIVERIPO() and QUI. Salling from N. Vort for LIVERIPO() and QUI. Salling from N. Vort for London (direct) over factor Cubin passages, 508, 570, currency: steeman at the seduced rance. He turn tickets at lowest raise. Drafts for Al and upward. ply to heart and Randolph ets. (opposite annual House), Chieses.

AMERICAN LINI

LIVERPOOL, QUEENSTOWN,

NORT AND CONSERVE

THE STATE OF THE PROPERTY STATES OF THE PROPERTY

RELIGIOUS

Meeting of the P Chicago

The McKaig Ca Disposed The First Germ

Rural Chur Mrs. Van Cott at Day Prayer M

The Episcopal Bisho

The Baptist Mi THE PRESBYTE A DAY OF LABO.
An adjourned meeting of the sery was held yesterday morning Block. The meeting was called Moderator.

Moderator.
The Presbytery was opened
Rev. Mr. Post. The roll was

ready and willing to introduce. Engineers in wise practical proportions. or Christian philanthrophist to ask z as to be asking too much.

Reserved, That wa, led by our such a high value upon the person character and labors of the Rev. to this eral of the Sunday-school teachers the contrary do heartily and a sunday school teachers the contrary do heartily and

Whenkers, The Presbytery of 8s amined the eermons of the Rev presched some time since in the Numeric of the Everytes are an advantage of the State o

Dr. Patierson arged the ade port.

The Rev. Mr. McLeod thous ceedingly mild. It would no enjoin the Church from admits to its pulps.

The Rev. Mr. Walker wanted the report deferred for the salunity in the church.

Judge Moore said the Comvery patient in its work; had excession of the Ninth Church, an port ought to be adopted at one After some further discussion adopted by a large vote.

MANWOOD CHURO The matter of the Maywood had been saiting some time for called up, and, on motion, refunites of Messres. Patton, Thou Fields to report during the day. The metting then adjourned. The Prebytery convened at 2 The first order of business with Committee upon the Organ CHURCE AT LAWND The Committee recommended be grantel, and appointed Mess vis to conjuct the organization. The further report of the Committee in the present conditions than is now received by the Financian fusion for the four the condition of the committee in the condition of the conditi

ments upor the murcus and inamuch an behalf of the sunday-school. willingness o furnish the necessary ment of the hurch salary of Mr.

The Committee on the Mary ported, threath Prof. Patton, mbarrassed andition of the o mediate was. The followin companied th report, and was accounted by the Prestylery postance of the did which is coun-

pted.
TORACCO-PRODUCKES BILL.
TORACCO-PRODUCKES BILL.
Tord moved to suspend the rules and pass a producers of tobacco to sell it at retail sholly unmanufactured, at the place of only, to an amount not exceeding \$50 as acted—yeas, 102; nays, 108.

RELIEF BILL.
moved to suspend the rules and pass the the President to supply food and disused at the President to supply food and disused to all destitute and helpless persons livestern frontier, who have been rendered and helpless by the ravages of granshop-namer. Agreed to—yeas, 170; nays, 48.

AGNEW.

ilon" Wants No Compromises with Him.

Wretch and a Traitor. Tells How Obliging He

Was to Hesing. new Summoned Before Hoyna

RETURNING TO HIS SENSES.

ye Union has the following editorial Sheriff Agnew: that Sheriff Agnew: that Sheriff Agnew has looked about him sourcest, and has learned that the Sheriff of y cannot be the absolute rules of all Chica cannot sparred and booted ride over his pistess, and that, trankling at the so of his many disreputable acts, he is ging for years, It is also reported that reaches have pledged themselves under cliticus to induce the Sheriff to reappoint

rise with such a worthless creature on the would be nothing else than a tacit appits other meannesses and offenses which ow has committed.

the cowardly creature beg for pasce? Is that he is in danger concerning the feed-risconers. He knows very well that an econogeneent of that part of the county busicommissioners would save this county for the presty little sum of \$20,000 a year? I to consent to Hand's restoration.—no m for it.

n without seriously compromising timeis of the money which has for years been
fleeding of county prisoners has always
on by all friends of reform as stolen from
is, and now, when the Opposition is coning of reform and economy, it would look
ill for it to renounce the effort to lessen
boarding prisoners without making a serithe Gounty Board,
od is our dear friend, but his personal
set he subordinated to those of the public,
see are warranted in saying that Hand
ild refuse a risppointment on such torms,
a party is conserned, it can only gain in
hey working for reforms and accommy,
and to private considerations, and by foleach disnoncrable and characteriess creeAgusty.

Aguew. AGNEW'S STORY.

er of the Journal yesterday conversed is Agnew, Sheriff of Cook County, m him the following statem I suppose you have heard that Hesing with removing Puter Hand to please your to spite him? men—Hesing is misinformed.

Have you appointed any relatives since seted?

EDOJE is no more related to me than be MY PEPER WAS KICKED OUT.

Why was Hand removed?

It was because he did not attend to the effice properly. He tried to make money of the sail he cared for. He took no it in it. I told him three times to stop of the prisoners; that the law prohibited in that Judge Willisma might fine us both 500 if it was brought into court, and this lable to a fine for esting liquor without sen f. came back from Springfield and e was selling it sgain, and that there had deal of icose management ever since he I ordered his removal.

Were there no political reasons which in
"No. Mismanagement of the jail was one he is not be in the lawyers for his favors. I had tenses for attorneys and get from the lawyers for his favors. I had tenses for my action, and if Mr. Hesing a would sustain me.

HAND HERING'S APPOINTEE.

Why was Peter Hand appointed Jailer in elf

Hesing asked outright for the appointment he?

Yes, he did.

Were there any besides Hand who were these any besides Hand who were thesing's request?

Yes; a large number. They are: G. alk, Henry Outerman, A. Probstan, C. A. Koro, and for a large number of others thous. A while ago he sent a letter to the the County Committee on Jail and Jail manding of them to force me to appoint any the sent of the topological sent of the topological

What is the truth of this McHale affair?

I don't care to say anything about that,
sught up in court and the facts in the
my. If he is guilty I would just as quiel
m any other faithless officer. AND HAND BEFORE HOYNE.

AND HAND BEFORE HOYNE.

AND CIGAR LICENSES REQUIRED.

asly intimated in THE THEONE, the

ten authorities are after ex Jailer

outy Collector M. C. Springer served

tice to appear before United States

or Hoyne yesterday and show cause

to pay a Federal license for salling

county Jail. Peter came to the

g, and stated that he had stopped

eince McHale's exhibition in the

and been engaged in it with the gine Methale's exhibition in the aid been engaged in it with the owiedge for two weeks; he furneverage from his own saloon, and hoots" with Volk, one of the Jall he had received permission from the troduce a keg of lager because that ted to the display of pitchers and y the numerous persons who carried he prisoners. Peter furnished the pred it, and the partners divided the commissioner informed him that sell liquer in two places under one aring a saloen permit. Therefore required to pay 68 for a hoenes extended to the commissioner informed him that sell liquer in two places under one aring a saloen permit. Therefore required to pay 68 for a hoenes extended to pa

The Rev. Mr. McLeod thought the report exceedingly mild. It would not be too much to make the Church from admitting Mr. McKaig to its pulps.

The Rev. Mr. McLeod thought the report exceedingly mild. It would not be too much to make the Church from admitting Mr. McKaig to its pulps.

The Rev Mr. Walker wanted the adoption of a report leferred for the sake of peace and unit in the church.

Idage Moore said the Committee had been may patient in its work; had conferred with the report aughst to be adopted at once.

After sone further discussion, the report was sloped by a large vote.

MAYWOOD CHURCH.

The mater of the Maywood Church, which had been saiting some time for action, was then called up, and, on motion, referred to a committee of Messrs. Patton, Thompson, and Elder Picks to report during the day.

The mating then adjourned until 2 o'clock.
The Prisbytery convened at 2 o'clock.
The frisbytery convened the thin the request is grantel, and appointed Messrs. Hair and Davis lo conjuct the organization.

The Committee recommended that the request is grantel, and appointed Messrs. Hair and Davis lo conjuct the organization.

The fusher report of the Committee on the First German Church as to relies upon from the Board of Home Missions fusing and inasmuch as its not deemed practical and the same and the submittees of the Presbytery or by printe submittees or the Presbytery or by printe submittees or furnish the necessary aid in the payment of the burch salary of Mr. Winner until May I, would the a satisfactory adjustment can then be made; thereore,

Beside, hat the Presbytery recommend that the leaved and he Sunday-school interest will have ardied at a satisfactory solution of the difficulties because them.

Dr. Mitchil offered the following amendment the Committee's report, which was adopted:

The Committee on the Maywood Church re-relet, through Prof. Patton, setting forth the tharmased-omittion of the church and its im-ediate was. The following resolution ac-impulsed the report, and was adopted: Accessed. The this Presbytery recognizes the im-second thield which is occupied by this church; a claim thick that its existence as a Presbyteria

RELIGIOUS NEWS. Meeting of the Presbytery of

Chicago,

The McKaig Case Finally

Disposed Of.

The First Germans-Needy

Rural Churches.

Mrs. Van Cott at the Noon-

Day Prayer Meeting.

The Episcopal Bishop of Illinois-The Baptist Ministers.

THE PRESBYTERY.

LET US IN.

Wisner, the pastor, and the Sundayschool refused to contribute further. He
thought that little could be done unless the
Prestytery took charge of the church, and bemiss responsible for the support of the pastor.
The report was accepted, but its adoption was
desired unnecessary, from the fact that it made
no recommendations.

no recommendations.

A motion to refer the whole question back to the same Committee was waived, when, en motion of Dr. Mitchell, the question was opened to those present connected with the Sunday-school and church, and the privilege given them to make statements.

the Saulfeld, of the church, presented the

Heer Saulfeld. of the church, presented the following resolutions, adopted at a late meeting of the congregation of the church:

Resolved, That from a full knowledge of our people, mong whom we as a church organization are located, and in view of what we are constrained to believe to be far our own spiritual and religious instruction and difficultion as a church, we therefore hold and intends to entinue as the First German Presbyterian Church of Chicago, and to adhere to our present mode of twine worship in our own German language, rather than in English, which, for such a purpose at least, we do not understand.

to not understand.

Resched, That we are far from occupying an antilagican spirit, but rather appreciate all that is good
and noble in America, and in the English language;
hence we feel that when circumstances change and the

The notion to refer the whole matter back to

The Committee on the Ninth Church troubles and Dr.McKaig, through the Chairman, Dr. Patterson, reported as follows:

cal proportions. For any Christophist to ask more of us see

organization is imperiled by its inability to meet pressing liabilities, and carnetily commends to the confidence and liberality of Prestylerians within our bounds the successful of the confidence and liberality of Prestylerians within our bounds the successful of the confidence of the confidence of the church, amounting to \$2,000.

The Rev. Mr. Johnson, Chairman of the Committee to whom had been referred the case of the 'Rev.'' John Weitzel. a mamber of the Chicago Presbytery, who had been charged with being a "dead-beat," a "list," acid a great many other baughty things, submitted a report, to the effect that the said 'Rev.'' John Weitzel's case was desperate. It had examined several letters, stating in general terms that he was in the habit of visiting towns and cities and presenting his oredentials as a minister for the purpose of soliciting funds for his own use. The report recommended that Bro. Weitzel be advised to cease his begging and seek some sort of labor, ministerial or otherwise, for his maintenance, and that he return to the Presbytery his certificate of good standing, with the understanding that whenever any congregation desired his services he could renew his application for the same.

The report elicited quite an amusing debate, which was generally participated in.

The Rev. Mr. Thompson thought Weitzel a good man.

The Bov. Mr. Dean had met Weitzel in New

A DAY OF LABOR.

An adjourned meeting of the Chicago Presbysery was held yesterday morning at McCormick's
Bock. The meeting was called to order by the

Hoderator.
The Presbytery was opened with prayer by the
Zev. Mr. Post. The roll was then called, about
thirty members responding. Elder Bensley repscented the Ninth Church.

The first order of business was the reading of a communication by the Stated Clerk from the congregation worshiping at the corner of Forty-inst street and Prairie avenue, asking that the church be formally organized.

On motion, the communication was referred to the following Special Committee: The Revs. Messra Mitchell, Davis, and Wells, and Eldera Resell, Beach, Wells, and Penfield.

which was generally participated in.

The Rev. Mr. Thompson thought Weitzel a good man.

The Rev. Mr. Dean had met Weitzel in New York, and was satisfied that if he was a good man now he must have severely repented.

Dr. Elliott had also met Weitzel, and while he was telling of his travels and works he never lost an opportunity to ask alms. Ha knew enough of him to say that his connection with the Presbytery ought not to be continued.

Dr. Patterson said he had heard a great deal derogatory about the man, but would prefer to have the report left in the hands of the Committee for further investigation.

The Rev. Mr. Wisner was well acquainted with Weitzel, and knew him not to love him. He had given him money on the representation that he owed for his farm and wanted to psy the debt, and also had advanced him funds to secure his lodging.

Other members spoke, some humorously, and others philosophically, and finally the report was recommitted to the Committee from which it came, which leaves the "Rev." Weitzel to ply his questionable avocation in the name of the Presbytery, wherever and whenever he can.

The Presbytery that took up the report of a special committee appointed to devise some means for the better support of the Presbytery. The report recommended that the amount required be apportioned smong the several churches, it being understood that such supplementary contributions should be strictly additional to the usual collections for the Central Treasury of the Home Missionary Hoard.

The report was fully discussed, in which Messrs. Desn. Mitchell, Trowbridge, Davia, and others, participated.

Owing to the lateness of the hour, and the The Committee to whom the First German Church difficulty had been referred, reported through its Chairman, Dr. Trowbridge, that both the church and Sunday-school interests had been examined. He was satisfied that a change would have to be made in the working of the two. Owing to the lateness of the hour, and the small attendance at the time, on motion the further discussion of the report was postponed for

one week,
The Prosbytery then adjourned with prayer.

MRS. VAN COTT. MRS. VAN COTT.

THE UNION PRAYER-MEETING.

A union prayer-meeting of Christians was held at noon yesterday in the lecture-room of the First Methodist Church, corner of Clark and Washington streets. The exercises were led by Mrs. Van Cott, who delivered the opening prayer in very earnest words; and then a hymn was sung, which added, if possible, to the holy enthusiasm of the occasion, which was marked throughout by a spirit of fervid and sincere niety.

prayed that the spirit of the Holy Ghost might find a home in the hearts of all present, and, es-pecially, that it would light upon the uncovered heads of any unbelievers that might be present; also that God would condescend to storm and capture the City of Chicago, for His own service, and use as His instrument the evangelists who were present in that room. [Cries of "Amen!"
"Bless the Lord!" and "Jesus come down unto tes in wise practical proportions. For any Christian et Christian philanshrophis to take more of us seems to us to be saking too much.

Baseized, That we, led by our experience, do put such a high value upon the personal and ministerial director and labors of the Rev. C. Wisner, our partic, that we cannot consent to his being asked by several of the Sunday-achool teachers to resign, but we, as the contrary, do heartily and unanimously desire and request his continuance with us.

Basebas, That Mr. E. A. Saulfeld, ruling Elder in our church, together with our minister, the Bav. C. Wisner, he appeadally requested to present these resolutions to the Presbytery of Chicago, with our hopeful prayer that these questions and issues will find a candid consideration and a wise decision, so that the giory of our exalted Savier be promoted.

ELNBAT BRICK, Socretary.

The motion to refer the whole matter back to A sacred melody was once more chanted, the

whole audience joining in the refrain.

THE REV. MR. M'GOWAN THE REY. MR. M'GOWAN
followed in a very long petition to the heavenly
throne. He invoked the aid of God in counterthrone. He invoked the aid of God in counter-acting the doings of Satan in the City of Chica-go, and hoped that the Divine aid would be ac-corded to those who desired the interesta of true religion. And especially, did he also sup-plicate for the reformation of the hard-hearted who acknowledged not the Lord. hight they be speedily converted to the ways of grace! Might salvation dawn upon them! Might their hearts be touched by the regenerating prayer of pure holiness!

bearts be touched by the regenerating passed pure holiness!

Mrs. Van Cott—Oh, Jesus!
A bald-headed geutleman—O, Holy Ghost, sweep clean their hearts!
A lady—Come down, O Lord! into our midst!
Mrs. Van Cott—Sweet Jesus, be out help!
A pious man—Bless Thy name, O God!
The whole audience—Amen! wreams, The Freshylery of Sacramento have ex-mined the sermons of the Rev. W. W. McKaig, mined the sermons of the Rev. W. W. McKaig,

A pious man—Bless Thy name, O God!
The whole audience—Amen!
Mrs. Van Cott—If there be any brother or sister here who desires to

HELF THE GREAT WORK

of reform, let his or her voice be heard. I am
willing to hye or die for Jasus' sake.

A gentleman from the country—I feel that
my heart is given unto God. Bless His name!
I am prepared to do anything for the cause of
Christ.

Mrs. Van Cott—O, Jesus! help this poor
brother!

A venerable man—I recently entered the ranks
of the Lord, and have found His service very
delightful indeed!

Mrs. Van Cott—Bless the Lord for His mercy
and for His spirit. Let us join in prayer.

All kneit, and a bearded gentleman, with an
antique face, led the supplication, which was
overflowing with pathos.

Mrs. Van Cott denounced the infidelity and
hardness of heart among men in unmeasured
terms.

Sighs from the audience announced how
deeply this most unfortunate truth was felt in
the hearts of the rightcons.

Mrs. Van Cott—Let us pray very carnestly for
those erring brothers. Lift up your voices.

The prayer was heartily joined in, and God
was invoked to

RANSH SATAN FROM CHICAGO.

The proceedings will be continued during the
week, and the labors of Mrs. Van Cott will
doubtless be blessed here, as they have been elsewhere, by many conversions, and the consequent development of a higher morality in the
city.

witzenes. The Presbytery of Sacramento have exmined he sermons of the Rev. W. W. McKaig,
pushelsome time since in the Ninth Presbyterian
hurch of this city, to which the attention of that
holy was called by this Presbytery several months
are and have pronounced some of the teachings of
all sermons seriously errobsous, and
Witzenes. The said Dr. McKaig has not made applimine for admission into this Presbytery, and has signisted to the Session of the Ninth Church his declinaties of the call of said church; therfore,
Resired, That this Presbytery recommend to the
mid Session that they accept the declinature of Dr. Mclag without delay.

On motion, the report was received and put
upon its adoption.

Mr. Bensley did not want the Ninth Church
diesed and, in so speaking, said he represented
both the congregation and the session. He
thought the adoption of the report would alientie part of the congregation from the movement zew on foot to unite with the Grace
church. Dr. McKaig had tendered his resignaties, which would undoubtedly be accepted. He
besel the adoption of the report would be postpond for a short time.

The Rev. Mr. Brobston was glad to know that
Mr. McKsig was going to leave the church. He
wanted him to go at unce, which would be a happy sweit to Presbyterians.

Dr. Patzerson urged the adoption of the report.

The Rev. Mr. McLeod thought the report ex-

THE BISHOP.

WHAT RIND OF MAN DO WE NEED?

THE BISHOP.

WHAT HIND OF MAN DO WE NEED?

To the Educe of The Chicago Trioune:

CHICAGO, Feb. 1.—Having been confirmed more than twenty-one years ago by Bishop De Lancey, having done Sunday-school work for twelve years, in three different cities, and been a regular communicant in the Protestant Episcopal Church for nearly twenty-two years, and under twelve different Rectors, I feel that. I have a right to an opinion as to what kind of a man our Church needs and wishes for a Bishop, and that, having an opinion, I should be recreast to my duty to withhold it.

I have been a churchman too long to be anything but a Broad-Churchman. I am fully persuaded that an overwhelming majority of the laymen of our Church are of the same opinion with me,—that they want neither a Low-Churchman nor a Ritualist, but a conservative High-Churchman, with no nonsense about him.

Such a man was Dr. Huntington, but the party who managed the last Convention to suit themselves defeated him by a small majority, then tried to make it appear that Seymour was the unanimous choice, when really he was the first choice of no one in the Convention, or in the Church, and after the General Convention, made up of many of the most distinguished Judges, Governors, and citizens of the East, had deliberately rejected him, have filled the papers with ill-tempered and most unchristian anonymous attacks upon the Convention and all who opposed Dr. Seymour.

It was generally understood that Dr. Seymour was defeated because he was believed to entertain, without boldly avowing them, the theological opinions of Dr. De Kover, Dr. Pussey, and men of that school. And now the same parties who brought about the election of Dr. Seymour are advocating the election of Dr. De Koven.

I have yet to see the first unkind or ill-tempered letter by any Broad-Churchman against any candidate urged by the Seymour party. They have tried to conculiate harmony of action by nominating Dr. Leeds, who is confessed and high standing, and whose eloquent speech in the General Conventio

which will reduce it to \$10,085,000; and the sum in the sinking funds (not including the \$650,000 of the Company's bonds), now amounting, at the par walne of the securities therein, to \$1,069,993, will still further reduce it.

The bonded debts of the leased roads, which have been assumed by the Company, are as follows, all bearing 8 per cent interest:

Michigan Air-Line, South Bend Division. 200,000 Michigan Air-Line, South Bend Division. 200,000 Grand River Valley. 1,000,000 Kalamazoo & South Haven. 710,000 Jackson, Lansing & Sagitatw. 4,283,009 ides by the Seymour party and they boldly avow

sides by the Seymour party and they boldly avow their determination to elect Dr. De Roven.

In my judgment, such an election would be a calamity to the Protestant Episcopal Church of our whole country. All admit the purity of his life, the courtesy of his manners, the eloquence of his beart. I thank God for such men, and, as an Episcopalisa, I am thankful that our Church is brought to keep and hold such a man; but when it is proposed to place him in the front rank of standard-bearers as a Bishop. I answer that the very virtues which have so endeared him to us, make him the more dangerous as a leader, for, though sound in the faith as he sees it and as he construes it, he does not represent the ideas and convictions of the great multitude who are members of the same holy communion with himself. Temporarily absent from this country when he was the exciting theme of the Wisconsin Convention, I read nothing of that discussion, and I know and judge of his opinions only by the "Theological Defense," published and issued by himself, and his speech against the Canon on Ritual in the last General Convention. A mind so subtle as his may hold the doctrine he there defends and still be a Protestant, but in my judgment he does not represent the opinions of the majority of our Church. I believe his election would stimulate the disaffected, would reduce rather than enlarge our sphere of usefulness among mass.

Are we prepared to ask the Bishops to confime

ness among mes.

Are we prepared to ask the Bishops to confime a man who boldly declared himself to be the only Ritualist in the last General Convention, when that body almost unanimously voted against Ritual? It is scarcely possible; but the mischief, I fear, is beyond that, and is among the great world of men and women around us outside of our Church. Noble-minded and great-hearted men among the Standing-Committees and Bishops might look on such election dispassionately, and say that the Illinois Convention was made up of elements that naturally voted for Dr. De Koven, not through sympathy with his theological views, but in spite of them—his associates in the pulpis—his co-workers in charities—his old pupis—his young beneficiarles, and the attaches of the cathedral system were led captive by his winning manners, his permorals, his hearty philauthropy, and his election upon such grounds, I would gladly see him stated. But my intercourse with the Christian world outside of our clergy, and outside of our Church, reaching back to my confirmation, by Bishop De Lancey, and extending through years of love for my Junroh under Bishops McCloskay, Dr. Clarkson, Rylance, Porter, and Brooks, warns me that there is a great multitude who are outside of our Church whom we should be glad to bring into our fold—many of whom are hostitating at the doors, who will construct the election of any Ritualist as significant to them, of whalf do not believe to be a fact, that we as a church are drifting away from the solid rooks of Prolestant faith and practice. Is it necessary, is it wise, is it expedient, to run such a risk? I trust that the clergy will remember that the great mass of Episcopalians in this country have come into our Church from other bodies, not by the narrow and exclusive claims and notions of a small band of extreme High-Churchmen, but by the liberality and broadness of our creed, and the beauty of our Liturgy. Take St. James Church for an example; not one-fifth of its adult male parishioners were brought up in the

there. Within the week past he had had had overconversions.

The Rev. Dr. Everts said the Sunday services at his church were largely attended. His congregation, he said, had for some time past been thinking of donating its property on Wabash svenue for the good of the denomination. It had been thought that a building something like the Methodiat Church Block, which could be used as the headquarters of the Espitist denomination of the city for the offices of its publications, place of general meetings, etc., might be erected on the vacant Wabash avenue lot. The idea had been favorably considered, and would be acted upon very soon.

RAILROAD NEWS.

THE HANNIBAL & ST. JO. There appeared in Tan Tanunz last week a mention of the frequent resignations of officers of the above-named road, who, it was said, had to sue for their pay, and some unfavorable con-The officers of the road now make their statement, which puts the case in a very different light. According to them, Mr. L. W. Towne, the General Superintendent, was discharged because he had been detected in dishonest practices,—taking commissions from shippers. Mr. J. F. Goddard, the General Freight Agent, resigned becouse he did not satisfy his employers, and Mr. E. A. Parker, the General Ticket and Passenger Agent, was discharged on account of financial irregularities. The officers say that they have a complete and satisfactory answer to his claim when his suit comes to trial.

The road is financially in excellent condition, the interest on its bonds and its taxes being promptly paid, and the frequent removals, as explained above, prove nothing against the line. The officers of the road now make their state

THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL.

The Michigan Central Railroad has just made public the semi-annual statement of the Treasurer, covering the six months ending Nov. 30,

\$163,271.28

. \$8,563,00

TOLEDO, WABASH & WESTERN The predictions made that the Toledo, Wa-bash & Western Railroad would be unable to pay the interest on its bonds falling due in Feb-

York Evening Post a day or two ago:

We are at liberty to announce that the Telede,
Wabash & Western Railway Company will not pay its
February interest, and that the Directors have under
consemplation a plan to fund the interest for a series
of years. All things considered, this is probably the
best method to follow.

The bonds upon which interest is due in February
are: Toledo & Illinois first mortgage, \$300,000;
Lake Erie, Wabash & St. Louis first mortgage,
\$2,500,000; Great Western of 1850 first mortgage,
\$2,500,000; Hilmois & Southern Iowa first
mortgage, \$300,000; consolidated convertible mortgage,
\$2,496,000; Illinois & Southern Iowa first
miortgage, \$300,000; consolidated convertible mortgage
(quarterly coupou), \$2,700,000; making the total
amount of principal \$3,806,000, and the interest due
\$246,110. The coupons on the consolidated mortgage
gold bonds are also due, but the amount outstanding
we do not know.

Coupons are also due in February on \$4,666,000
leased line bonds, as follows: Two million seven hundred thousand dollars, Decatur & Rast St. Louis;
\$1,300,000 (gold), Lafayette, Bloomington & Mississippi;
\$266,000 (gold), Lafayette, Bloomington & Mississippi;
\$266,000 (gold), Lafayette, Muncle & Bloomington.
The amount of these coupons, reducing gold to currency, is \$171,610.

THE CAMBLERS.

Judge Williams Calls the Attention the New Grand Jury to Them.

Preparations for War.

woned yesterday morning, with Judge Williams on the Bench. The first business was the impaueling of the Grand Jury to serve during the term. The following constitutes the jury; T. P. Stone, foreman; A. T. Hemingway, C. A. Wage, M. C. Niles, W. B. Bogers, M. E. Young, H. H. Augell, Frank Bates, J. W. Keitlestrings, E. H. Augeli, Frank Bates, J. W. Actiestrings, E. H. Humphreys, J. W. Bell, Samuel Dunlap, J. A. Porter, E. W. Hoard, J. W. Ehrman, Hiram Odell, J. W. Middleton, J. K. Rueseil, James Clifford, Erick Stone, Bernard Mahan, B. Henderson, and John Comisky.

After the jury had been sworn in, Judge Williams delivated the following.

crininals in most cases escape conviction, either by favorable verdicts or disagreements of juries.

If this result was due to any fault in the officers of this court, I am yet to be made aware of it. I think I may promise you, gentlemen, their ecoperation in any endeavor you may make to enforce the law. The Prosecuting Altorney will be your advisor, and can instruct you when and how you may secure witnesses. If you need the sid of the court in compelling their attendance, or in compelling them to testify, when in your presence, such aid will be most cheerfully rendered. Indict no man upon mere suspicion of crime, nor upon heresay evidence. See to it that every witness upon whose testimony you rely, knows personally the ficial shout which he testifies. But indict every one who, upon credible evidence, is abown to have committed any grave criminal offense. Above all, investigate every case where, upon your own knowledge or upon evidence of witnesses, you shall have good risson to believe that there has been bribery, breach of official dity, or the pertistent violation of the law, and if the charge is satisfactorily established upon the testimony of credible witnesses, who may be introduced by the people, indict the slieged criminal, leaving to others the responsibility of his preceduland on the laloged criminal the responsibility of his definite. Our city is pushing through a fearful crisis, crime is rampant; never were so many in our Jail, and yet the worst oriminals are still at large. The only hope for the future is the wise, firm and fearless discharge of their duties by jurors and the officers of the courts, to whom is intrusted the execution of our criminal law. The strictest secrecy should be permitted to know what you do, or intend to do, If any juror should become aware of any violation of this injunction of secrecy, it will be his duty to report the offending luror to the court, for its action in reference to the offense.

After hearing this charge of the Judge, the

ing Juror to the cours, for its action in reference to the offense.

After hearing this charge of the Judge, the Grand Jury redired to their room and proceeded to business.

By agreement Judge Williams will preside mother mouth in the Criminal Court, and, from these instructions to the jury, it will be seen that the Judge is of the opinion that the gambling-hells of the city can be broken up by a "persistent, fearless effort upon the part of those whose duty it is to enforce the law." For this purpose the Judge has been left upon the beach of the Criminal Court, and, in all probability, the present term will result in the conviction of some of the more notorious of the gang.

duty it is to enforce the law." For this purpose the Judge has been left upon the beach of the Criminal Court, and, in all probability, the present term will result in the conviction of some of the mere notorious of the gang.

A DETERMINED SUICIDE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 1.—Samuel Unruh, 88 years of age, a resident of Mount Airy, Twentysecond Ward, has recently shown signs of insanity. On Thursday, while the family, consisting of a wife and four children, were in the kitchen, he suddenly rose from his chair, went up-stairs, returned with a pistol, and, putting the muzzle to the back of his head, pulled the higger. The weapon was discharged, but fortunately, the ball glanced upwarp and caused only a scalp-wound. Mr. Unruh then ran out into the yard and entering a shed connected with a well, jumped into the latter. An alarm was given, and several of the neighbors were soon on the ground. The well is 30 feet deep, but roces were procured, and after much difficulty Mr. Unruh was fished out. After these occurrences, everything with whichit was supposed man could any harm was removed and hidden away. On Friday morning, while the family was again to be kitchen, Mr. Unruh suddenly disappeared, and also eather of through the floor into the kitchen among the family. A second shot was fired, but fortunately took no effect. The gun had been put away in the cellar, but Mr. Carrah, with the usual cunning of the insane man, had discovered it. On Saturdsy Mr. Unrah was removed to the State Insane Asylum, West Philadelphis.

CONNAGE AT THE PHILADELPHIA MINT.

Special Dispatch to The Checked Tribuse.

COINAGE AT THE PHILADELPHIA MINT.
Special Dispatch to The Choose Tribune.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 1.—The operations of the United States Mint during January, 1875, are thus given by Supt. Pollock:

B. F. ALLEN.

His Extended Business-Operations in Iowa.

His Receivership of the Mississippi Missouri Railroad.

Mr. A.'s Failure to Realize His Chica go Expectations.

Suit to Foreclose a Mortgage on All His Iowa Property.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribuna.

Iowa Crrx, Jan. 28.—First-class sensation seems to be the most prominent newspaper tiserature at present. And this appears likely to be the order until the Tuton-Beecher scandal and the Louisiana quarrel are ended and Congress adjourns. It is only after Congress and the State Legislatures have adjourned that the people find real relief and breathe easy.

The only sensation in Iowa of late, of much note, is the

note, is the
MISFORTUNE OF MR. B. F. ALLEN,
formerly of this State. Mr. Allen was regarded
the wealthiest man in Iowa, and I presume such
was the fact. His wealth, however, was mostly
in real property, mortgages, and stocks.
There is no man in Des Monnes to whom a financial mishap will more seriously affect the peopl of that clever town, than Mr. Allen. His whol of that elever town, than Mr. Allen. His whole business career has been there, and there he made his money, and all of his business interests centered there. He was fortunate during the War in his speculations in Government vouchers, etc. For a good many years he has been in the banking business, and has kindly carried many a Des Moines businessman over the shoals, until to-day he is said to own, or have mortgages on, a large share of the property of that city. Thus it is natural and proper that Des Moines should feel a deep interest in Mr. Allen's financial solvency, as a creditor of so many of its citizens. The growth and material prosperity of Des Moines are largely due to the

are largely due to the

ENTERPRISE AND CAPITAL OF MR. ALLEN.

Churches, bridges, railroads, banks, and various
other business enterprises of that town are
largely the fruits of Allen's cash advances. Des Moines is indebted to him more than to any other man, in more ways than one, for the new State Capitol. He was in the Senate when the law was passed authorizing it. Mr. Allen owns three of the four Des Moines banks, and is President of the First National at Atlantic, this State, besides being a stockholder

A meeting of unsuless of the Richtic days are years on an electronic part of the property parting at No. 18 and the parting parting particles and the parting parting parting parting parting parting particles and the parting parting pa

heys along the fine of the rose, and inclusive towns and counties which took stock for their bonds.

For some seven years,—from early in 1867 to 1874,—Mr. Allon held this large sum of money, and had the use of it at a low rate of interest. In the meantime, those who were in certain ways connected with the Companies were posted, and MPROVED THE OFFORTUNITY TO SPECULATE.

As an instance: This county (Johnson) took \$50,000 stock in the Mississippi & Missouri Road, and issued its bonds for that amount to the Company; hence was a stockholder, and was entitled to the 16 cents on the dollar, which amounted to \$8,000, which Mr. Allen heid as Receiver. This sum passed into the hands of the Company's local attorneys, and of which this county received three thousand dollars. The records protect this transaction, as I presume they do all other similar ones. I do not insimuate, even, that Mr. Allen gave various parties "connected inside" any information that there were any "fat takes" in his hands, which they might "make a strike" for: or that he should have given the proper officials of the county notice that a certain sum of money lay in his hands belonging to it, that it might be placed to the proper credit of the tax-payers.

In 1878, as I understand, Mr. Allen paid over,

Legislature.

B. F. Allen has always

Stood above reproach
in Iowa, as a man of the highest integrity and of
scrupulous bonesty. His business operations
have been regarded, in the main, as sound, although, something more than a year ago, the
paper of a prominent Des Moines speculator, to
the amount of \$40,000, and indorsed by B. F.
Allen, was hiawked upon the market by the
maker at an extravagant discount. This transaction came to the knowledge of some Iowa
bankers who kept their accounts with the Cook
Connty National. They thought the transaction
hardly looked to be a safe one on the part of the
President of the Cook County National, and they
withdrew their balances.

I think Mr. Allen has
NOT FILLY REALIZED HIS EXPLUATIONS
in a business line since he removed to Chicago.
With his New York house of Allen, Stephens is
Co., and his Cook County National, he expected
to have controlled most of the banking patronage of Iowa. In this he has failed. He has received but a very small portion of it, and that
within his more immediate personal control. It
is really to be hoped that Mr. Allen had large infebtors, many of whom forced collections would
ruin.

in it, if any. Irwin seems to have furnish capital to some of the owners of that paper.

Carl Gapater

Special Dispatch to The Chicase Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., Feb. 1.—Stephens & Blonner-hassett have commenced suit in the Federal Court here for \$906,000, and to forcelose a mortgage on all of B. F. Alien's Iowa property. If their mortgage and claim are sustained, I do not see where the general creditors will get anything. Allon professes that he will fight and defeat their entire claim; but there is a suspicion on the part of some of his creditors that there is collusion in the matter for the purpose of securing delay and favorable settlement.

AMUSEMENTS. McCORMICK HALL

In his enjoyable lecture, giving humorous sketches, illustrating the philosophy of "DIALECT HUMOR,"

TO-NIGHT. Tickets for cale PHIS MORNING, at Jamen, Mo-Ching & Co. 's, III State-st. Admission, 50 cts; Reserved Seats, 75 cts. Star bus tickets, cattling to froe ride to Hall, given with reserved seats, at Jamen, McClurg & Co. 's. OFTION TICKETS, in packages of 16, good for all Star Entertainments. & SHELDON, Managers.

STAR LECTURE COURSE. THE INCOMPARABLE CAROLINE

RICHINGS-BERNARI Grand Costume Concert Company, 7 GRAND CONCERTS

8 POPULAR MATINEES. UNION PARK CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, SATURDAY, Peb. 6. POPULAR MATINEE. TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 9. PRIDAY BYENING, Feb. 12. MICHIGAN-AV, BAPTIST CHURCH, SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 6. McCORMICK'S HALL,

MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 8. WEDNESDAY, FEB. 10, (Afternoon and Evening. THURSDAY, Feb. 11. SATURDAY, Feb. 13,

For reserved seats

EVENING Concerts, admission 75 cents; Reserved seats

51. For soil TO-MORROW (Wadnesday) MORKHNG, at

9 o'clock, at foliating places, viz:
WEST SIDE CONCERTS, at Bell's, 495 West Madison,
and Horton's Library, 63T West Indeed.
SOUTH SIDE CONCERTS, at Bits at Sharp's, Theortysecond-d, and Wabashan.

MCOUNTICK HALL CONCERTS, at Jansen, Nothers at

6.4, 117 State-st., where STAE COURSE BUS TICKETS, entiting holder to ride to and from McCormick Hall,

will be given.

OPTION TICK ETS.

Open all day. No improper characters admitted.
The Greatest Collection of Curiosities ever
Seen in This Country.

Every Evening and Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday
Matinese, the great country of
SCANDALE:

Extra Basicial Country.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. GRANA UAILE

the Blaisdell Comedy Company, two entertainments one price of admission. Next week - The Grand Spec-niar Drama - THE ICE WITCH.

A Tremendous Hit. Every act encored. The a ets, and witticisms received with intense delig-gott's unequaled scenery duly acknowledged. music charming; and in its entirety A GRAND SUCCESS! THE RINK.

GRAND MASQUERADE NIGHT!
On which occasion Master JOHNNY COOK will give as reliabilities as Miss FLORA CELENI. He will be in mask. Look out judges and do not give him the Ladise Prize. Every one Jonel bring what represent the deceived. The prizes are two beautiful Gold Medals for the finest construence. Admission, 26 cits BURLINGTON OPERA HOUSE, State and Sixteouth-ets.

MADAME SOHNEIDER'S original PARISIAL
CAN-CAN Dancers in the speciacle of THE BEIGANDS
The Great Sensation of the DEAGON'S OARIVA
ever night, and the Grand Family Matiness Wednesda
and Saturday afternooms.

HALSTED-ST. OPERA HOUSE. MATINEE TO-DAY at 2:30. FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

\$5.00 Packages

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY IN EXCHANGE FOR

Bills of National Currency,

debtors, many of whom forced collections would ruin.

It has been said that Mr. Atlen had large interests in the Inter-Ocean newspaper of Chicago. TRIBUNE OFFICE. However, I think be has but a moderate interest

RAILROAD TIME TABLE ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

73

Milwaukee Pasenger | 11,66 p. m. | 5 m a r Green Hay Express | 12,66 p. m. | 750 p. m. | 150 p. m. | 1 -Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sta, b-Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sta.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.
hicago, Kamas City and Deaver Short Liva
ana, Mo., and Chicago, Springfield, Alton as
Through Line. Union Deput, West Side, near
bridge, Bloket Officest At Depot, and 122 James

Annas City and Donver Fast Rx. 12,00p. m. 2,00p. m. 3,00p. m. 2,00p. m. 1,00p. m. 1,00 CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAJL RAILROAD. Union Depot, corner Hadison and Canal-ets. Ticket 06 63 Sunth Clark-ets., orposite Sherman House, and at Dep

HEINOIS GENTRAL RAILROAD.

Opol, foot of Lake of, and foot of Twenty-second
Office, 121 Handolph-St., wear Clark.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAIL ROAD, poets, foot of Lake-st., Indiana-as, and Sistemeth-at and Gland and Sistemeth-sts. Ticket Quees, to Clarket and at depots.

CINCINNATI AIR LINE AND ROKOMO LINE.
From Pytichung, Cincinnati d St. Louis Railway depot.
ser Cincinn and Currell-ste., West Cide. Takes office, 13
Randolph-a., and at legot.

PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS RAILBOAD.
From depot corner Claston and Curroll-str., West Side
Ticket office, 131 Nandolph-st., and at depot.

Louis, App NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Continues in HEANTH AND HOME of this week her ching serial romance, FAZED TO RE FREE, the greatest her pen has produced, and perhaps the most brill story that has appeared in an American paper for pears. An extra supplement, containing the cluster roady published, may be had at news stands, or by mire 5 cents, or will be sout free to new subscribers.

JAMES H. CARR. CHARLES KNAPSTEIN

DISSOLUTION.

MEDICAL CARDS. NO CURE! Dr. Kean

k New Orleans Mackuk Zz. * 8:40 a. m. | 8:40 p. m. | 1:20 p. m. | 1:20

Indianapolis, Louisville & Cincinnast Day Express
Indianapolis, Louisville & Cincinnast Day Express
Indianapolis, Louisville & Cincinnast (daily).

BALTIMORE A ONIO RAILROAD
rains leave from Experition Building and depot foot of
Tecnity-accord-st. Trikes office, 50 LeSalie-st.
Loane. Arrive.

Jean Ingelow

A story of heroism in home-life in America, commenced last week, is also continued. Readers pronounce it ex-quisite in its opening, and we can separe the public it will be found equally good to the very end. Don't fail to read

Thankful for past favors shown us by our friends and customers, I solicit the combinuace of their patronage for the future.

JAS. H. CARR.

The coparimenthic heretofore existing between Gillett and A. C. Tiran, under the firm name of Circus Co., is this day disselved by mutual committee of the late of the continuation of the late of time.

7. Gillett will collect all cutstanding debts and partial inabilities of the late of firm.

A. T. GILLETT.
Chicago, 7 ob. 1, 1874.

A Woman in Armor,

The Captured Valentine

This day, by mutual consent, the firm arr & Knapstein is dissolved. J. H. C till continue the business in the old sta slicot all accounts and pay all liabilities to late firm.

DEATH BENIND THE SCENES.

The audience which laughed over the performance at Hooley's Theatro last evening little knew of the painful event which occurred behind like scenes before the curtain rose. Had any pint been given of the desperate nature of the accident which happened just as the orchestra commenced the overture, it is a question whether even the drolleries of Mr. Crane, forced, included for cross whether would have been d, for once in his life, would have been

shook the entire proscenium, and was in front of the house. Noises of sudible in front of the house. Noises of this kind, made by falling scenery and such things, are not uncommon, and no attention was paid to it pelow. One actor called out: "The steamboat has exploded to coon." Abother remarked, "They are crowding in so fast that they have to come through the roof," while similar jocular remarks were made. Those on the stage, however, were aware in a moment of that had happened. Before them, his skull mashed to atoms, his brains spattered over the broken flooring of the stage, with blood rushing from what remained of his eyes, ears, nound foodwin. The siarm was given, and every-ody gathered round. Mr. Crane had him carried below, and sent out for a surgeon, for the pure fellow's pulse still beat feebly. A minute ster, and not a sign of life remained.

The unfortunate young man had evidently the surgeon of the stage of the surgeon, for the ster, and not a sign of life remained.

poor fellows pulse still best feelily. A minute later, and not a sign of life remained.

The unfortunate young man had evidently elimbed to the carpenter's shop, some 60 feet above the stage, before the hour of opening the theatre, and had fallen asleed. The first motes of the orchestra had awakened him, and be had risen to come down to strend to business. It was pitch-dark upon the narrow platform upon which he lay; there was no guard-rail, and in stepping forward he had gone in the wrong direction, and actually stepped off the platform, falling upon his head. The flooring of the stage was broken by the concussion. Goodwin was a young man 26 years of age, of correct habits, and his mother is said to be in excellent circurastances. He has been connected with the theatre

rears of age, of correct habits, and his mother is said to be in excellent circumstances. He has been connected with the theatre since it opened, and Mr. Hooley rad often joked him upon his hielity, with the remark that he would live and die there,—a jest which has become a prophecy fulfilled with terrible accuracy. The grief of his mother when she arrived at the theatre in obedience to a summors was harrowing to witness. The commencement of the performance was delayed, buthaif-au-hour later, the ardience, serenely unconscious or what had been enacted behind the scenes, were laughing convolsively brenely unconscious of what had been enacted chind the scenes, were laughing convulsively ver the comic acting of Mr. Craue, to whom heir merriment must have seemed is decously

TEMPERANCE.

MEETING OF THE CHICAGO ATRIANCE. A ratification meeting of the Chicago Temperbodiment of all the temperance organizations of the city, was held last evening at Far-well Hall. The Alliance is comparatively a stranger to the public, and its debut may be Its objects and sims are akin to those of most emperance organizations, except that it hopes emplish by a union of all societies what isolation has retarded and even prohib-The hell was well filled, and by a highly

The hall was well filled, and by a highly respectable audience, among whom were many of the solid business-men of the city.

ON THE PLATFORM

WERE PROF. Swing, Dr. W. H. Ryder, Dr. H. N. Powers, Dr. T. Nelson, J. V. Farwell, E. A. Storrs, the Rev. Edmund Belfour, pastor Westergreen, the Rev. Edmund Belfour, pastor Westergreen, the Rev. Dr. Moss, Prof. G. A. Endegren, Mrs. O. B. Wilson, Mrs. and Miss Paxton, Mrs. Arnotts, the President and Secretary of the Alliance, and the Biancy Lodge Quartette.

The meeting was called to order by George Sherwood, the President, who stated briefly the object of the meeting and the Society.

Mr. Kelley followed, realing.

AN ADDRESS

Substrood, the 'resident, who stated briefly the Object of the meeting and the Society.

If. Relay followed, rashing of the Meeting and the Society which set forth the evits of intemperance, morally and physically, and the objects of the Alliance. It opposed prohibitors haws for Chicago for the present, for the reason that the city officials were not such as would enforce them. The stream could not rise higher than its source, and with the present, for the reason that the city officials were not such as would enforce them. The stream could not rise higher than its source, and with the present condition of society, temperance had but little to hope for at the hands of the harmakers and givers. Education, it was a hoped, would overcome this condition of affairs. The address recommended the changing of employes' pay-day from Saturday to littoglay, which it was believed would help the same and save the squandering of housands of dollars. The address reserved would help the same and save the squandering of housands of dollars. The address observed with an appeal for financial support the nort tropy was expected to do a great work toward building up and sustaining the work.

The schale communition of liquor in the country he found from statistics to be \$60.000,000 and annually, or three times as much as the loss by the great fire of 1871 in Chicago. The stratic in alcoholic drinks was one of the monopolies of like sage, exceeding the grows and society of the present of the sage and

Addresses were also made by Dr. Evder, Mr. Biorrs, J. V. Farwell, and the Rev. E. Belfour.

LE MOYNE-FARWELL LE MOYNE—FARWELL.

REGINNING ANOTHER WEEK.

The taking of testimony in the contested election case of Farwell vs. Le Moyne was resumed yesterday, but little testimony being taken on account of the tardy appearance of the witnesses.

Only three courts were in session, the additional one in the County Building having adjourned for

ack of witnesses.

At the court presided over by Notaries Spaulding and Abel, the first witness examined was

MR. O'ETRNE, / tified that he had resided at No. 98 Eus Kinzie street during the past six years; was a candi sate at the last election on the same ticket with the contestant; met his challanger and sated him on the day of election why he was not inside the room with the judges rethe challenger said he had been hustled out of the room; witness then made an endeavor to have the challenger admitted, but the judges refused to grant, permission; he was the party salected to put a challenger at the polls; was a legal voter at said election, and voted for Le Moyne. Witness described the poll in the First Presinct of the Twentieth Ward; he also stated that two men, named Goldsmith and Kennedy, had lived at his residence aix months previous to the election, but that they had loft, and were not living there on the 3d of November, or thirty days previous to that date.

The next witness called was Thomas Mackin, proprietor of the building on the southeast corner of Clark and Milchigan streets, who testified that at and for thirty days previous to the election bobody lived in that building.

At the Court at 59 Clark street, presided over by Notaries Alex. E. Young and W. Hedshem, or Jr., the only situess examined was W. L. Hekman, who testified that two months before the election be was residing at No. 129 Illinois street; that he had regulated his hame as a young, but had cast the vote at the late election.

The examination of

INES H. FRAMS

before Notarios Hemor, Knauer, and L. C. Collins, at the office of Knauer Bros., corner of Clark and Kname streets, was objected to on the usual grounds. In his examination witness stated that be was a bookkeeper for D. S. Tavior, it his office, No. 9 Eving Blook; was acquainted with the premises Noz. 34, 36, and 38 North Clark and street since one year ago last September; did Cinzie street during the past six years; was a anditate at the last election on the same

not know James Houghton, Henry Dunisp, or City Treasury. The whole affair forest

The next witness called was The next winess called was

CRARLES B. SOMERS.

who, after the usual objections, stated that he
resided at No. 239 Superior street, on the 8d of
November last; he did not know whether the
election on the 3d of November last was conducted in a disorderly manner or not, as he was
not conversant with the manner in which Chicago elections were conducted; in Ohio he would
have considered some things he saw at the eleccon disorderly; saw Mike Corceran turow back
a man who attempted to challenge a voter; Corcoran used vulgar language at the time; saw
similar disorderly conduct on the part of Alderman or J. Corcoran to the challenger, throwing
him twenty or thirty yards back; the voters cast
their votes while the challenger was thus intimidated; voted in his own precinct for Charles B.
Farwell.

Farwell.

In cross-examination witness stated that he would not have come to give testimony had he not been subpreased; he considered that the party challenging was under the influence of liquor; did not know to what political party the challenger belonged.

The next witness examined was James J. Considins, who, after the usual objections on behalf of contestee, stated that he resided in the McCormick Music-Hall slace September, 1873; he voted at the recent election, but did not recollect for whom he voted for Congress.

All three courts adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

GENERAL NEWS. Asst week Charles W. Castle bought of Sydney Myers for \$60,000, the 37-foot-front lot on the east side of Clark street, 110 feet south of Water

The Woman's Temperance Union met yester-day at No. 148 Madison street, and adopted the constitution of the State Temperance Associa-

Manasse, optician. No. 88 Madison street, under The Tribune Building, was, at 8 a. m., 10 degrees sbove zero; 10 a. m., 16: 12 m., 23; 3 p. m., S1; 6 p. m., 33; and 8 p. m., 30.

At a meeting of the friends of the Rev. John

Gordon, Saturday evening, it was decided to postpone the proposed testimonial to be tender-ed Mr. Gordon until some time next week, in order to perfect the arrangements to make it a

grand success.

Assistant State's-Attorney Birch was busily occupied yesterday preparing fasts to lay before the present Grand Jury that will enable them to commence a fresh fight against the gamblers. Mr. Birch is of the opinion that the evidence he is now in possession of will serve to convict several of the most prominent of the sporting fra-Constable John Casey, whose bond was declared insufficient some few days ago, owing to the fact that Austin J. Doyle withdrew his name therefrom, and, as a result, his commission was rovoked, obtained further time, and yesterday filed a new and sufficient bond with the County Clerk Patrick hyers and John E.

Kennedy qualified as sureties.

Detectives Slayton and Gallagher, and several patrolmen, made a small pull at the grambling-rooms over "The Store" last evening, and cap-tured seventeen persons. Wilhim A. Singleton was booked as the keeper. All the tools used in the game of fare were confiscated. All the prisoners were bailed out by Harry Lawrence, Justice Kaufmann accepting the surety.

Instice Kaufmann accepting the surety.

The Chicago Dental Society held a meeting last evening at the dental depot of E. S. White, No. 14 East Madison street, Dr. E. B. Swain in the chair, and Dr. E. B. Freeman acting as Socretary, Dr. D. B. Bell road a long essay on Mechanical Dentistry. Dr. J. L. Clapp, Chairman of the committee on the question of holding a cline for the beneat of the profession, reported in favor of holding one, and recommended that it be held at E. S. White's depot, on the afternoon of the first Monday of each month. After a short debate, the report was adopted. The meeting then adjourned.

The mania to appear on the "stage" has been

The meeting then adjourced.

The mania to appear on the "stage" has been followed for several weeks past by the West-Siders traveling on Randolph street for the usual good reason, that there was money in it. The last one to get "stage struck" is the West Side Bailroad Company, which announced yesterday morning that it would (until further notice) cater to the wants of its patrons on the Randolph street line at 3 cents per head. When the bus lines reduced their fare to 3 cents, it was a foregone conclusion that the fare on the streetcats would be lowered sooner or later. The question of maintaining the old rate was, for a time, an open one with the officers of the Company.

The City Treasurer yesterday pail out \$135,000 in city indebtedness, and \$30,000 to city employes. As a consequence, innumerable specimens of the creditor-class were around all day.

The Chicago Steel Works have addressed a communication to the Board of Public Works asking for the vacation of Keenan street. As it is at present, the Company complain that it is a great hindeance to them in the transaction of great hindesuce to them in the transaction of their business.

The Building Committee of the Council, to-gether with the members of the Board of Public Works, will meet this afternoon is conjunction with the Building Committee of the County Commissioners, to consider the project of a joint eraction of a new Court-House on the old eite.

commissioners, to consider the project of a joint erection of a new Court House on the old eite.

City Attorney Jamieson, on his entrance into office, instituted the practice of a strict and minute prosecution of all cases appealed from Police Courts to the Criminal Court. He yesterday alled his docket in the Criminal Court, and disposed of seventy-five cases, all in favor of the city. The rest of the calendar will be finished this morning.

The Quintard Iron Works, to whom was awarded the contract for the construction of the new West Division Water-Works engines, proceeded very slowly in the work until news of the dissolving of the American Bridge Company injunction reached them. They are now pashing the work, and expect to have them completed inside of three months.

As City-Engineer Chesbrough has now returned from the East, it is probable that something new will be heard in that greatest of all bores, the Fulletton secure conduct. A meeting for the purpose will take place Thursday or Friday of the present week. It is hardly probable that the city will furnish their evidences in afficavita, as suggested by Ald. Schaffaer, on the ground that it is not customary or proper to give the prosecution as unitimited knowledge of the only facts that would constinue the defence were the case taken into court. Mr. Chesbrough, it is understood, acknowledges that the work did not turn out as indicated in the profile, but he maintains that the difference was neither so great nor so expensive as the centractors claim. Besides that the outper of the work in the work

new issue of worthless certificates of city indebtedness.

Each succeeding day tallies an additional black mark to the already decely-discolored source of the People's party police force. A member of the People's party police force, A member of the People's party police sanctioned and approved of his previous short and wicked career, as he vainly imagines, but because he merely happened to get on the right side of the political fence, ignorantly argues that a licentious career is popular. He ought to be taught a severe lesson when his term expires, if for no other reasons than the following one of the many acts of injustice condoned by a Police Board prejudiced beyond measure in favor of gamblers and the People's party: Yesterday it was Sergt O'Comor who was unfortunate enough to be arraigned before the Board. Mrs. Sophia Lichtenstein, a cultured and refined lady, and well known as an admirable teacher of music in New York City, while in Chicago last December on a visit to her pacents, had her pocket picked by one William Jones. Soon after the occurrence she noticed her loss, and the thiof was avrested by a clitten and a night-watchunan, one of whom found the lady's pocketbook in Jones' pocket. The thief was then brought to the station, Mrs. Lichtenstein accompanying them. The thiof was booked and was locked up, and then Sergt. O'Comor decided to lock up Mrs. Lichtenstein, after conversing with him in Garman for a few minutes, seemed to regret having caused his arrest, and said she would not like to prosecute him. This she claimed she was farther induced to do because of the decided antipathy against appearing in a Police Court.

The Sergeant then called for a blank subperes, which he served on her, and then suc exclaimed. "Why, by that time I shall be half-way to New York." He then decided to lock up up, and the lader and to latives resided, and offered to give security for any

Board of Police will do well to verify his testimony by personal investigation.

As a consequence, the lady was confined overnight in a cell, her children, husband, and pareuts at home almost distracted by her prolonged absence. All this because the had dared to cause the arrest of a thief for picking her prolonged absence. All this because the had dared to cause the arrest of a thief for picking her proket. A terrible warning to all ladies not to disturb the equilibrium of a police force which thus places a premium on all thievery and encourages pickpockets. In summing up the case, City-Atterney Cameroc, who appeared for the prosequition, while not laying any particular blame on Sergt. O'Connor, claimed that the lady had received outrageous treatment, considering the fact that the thief had admitted to Sergt. O'Connor and other police-officers present that he had stolen the pocket-book, and that she had offored to give security for her appearance rather than he locked up in a cell. The indignant police magnates, after putting their official heads together for a few moments, decided that the Sergoant was perfectly justified in detaining the witness, and a slight censure was passed on the officers of the police force at large for carelessness in an improper transmission of the telegram. When the thought of it, isconically replied that he was ashamed of the duties inposed on him what he thought of it, laconically replied the he was ashamed of the duties imposed on hir by the Board of Police in their decisions. Th by the Board of Poince in their decisions. In room was filled with O'Connor's friends, and a every point made against the accused by the prosecuting attorney and by the chief witness these friends, or ruffiams, as they should be called, burst into laughter.

ANNOUNCEMENTS. The Ladies' Aid Society will meet at Hahne mann College at 10:30 a. m. to-day. The photographers of Chicago give their anunal dinner to-morrow evening at the Pacific. The monthly meeting of the Managers of the Home for the Friendless will be held at the Home at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. The regular monthly meeting of the Citizens

Association takes place at the rooms, 28 and 29 Merchants' Building, at 5 p. m. to-day. The Rev. R. D. Sheppard, pastor of the West-ern Avenue M. E. Church, will deliver his lecture on Ignatius Loyola in the Michigan Avenu M. E. Church Thursday evening.

The regular meeting of the Directresses of the Protestant Orphan Asylum will be held at the Asylum, 789 Michigan avenue, to-day at 2 o'clock p. m. The attendence of every member is de-sired.

the lecture-room of the Me hodist Church Block, corner of Clark and Washington streets, at 12 m, and 6:30 p. m. Preaching in the audience room at 7:30 p. m.

Prof. Nathan Shoppard will deliver the fourth lecture in the Y. M. C. A. Dime Lecture Course, in Farwell Hall, Thursday evening. Subject: "The Tongue," a new lecture, never delivered in the city before.

in the city before.

The annual meeting of the corporation of the Erring Women's Refuge for the election of officers will be held at the Institution, corner of Indiana avenue and Thirty-first street, Thursday at 10:30 o'clock a. m. The public are cordially invited at 2:30 p. m.

To-night the new humorist, W. S. Andrews, makes his first appearance in this city in his lecture on "Dialect Humor." Although Mr. Andrews is a stranger to most lecture-goors, he seems to be accepted on trust, as the sale of seate has been large. Those who do attend—if reports of his itemitable dramatic powers in story-telling be true—will have a most enjoyable evening.

The Executive Committee of the Philosophica The Executive Committee of the Philosophical Society desire to give notice to the public, who are cordially invited to attend, that the lecture for Saturday, at 8 p. m., in their hall, No. 103 State street, will be given by Miss Ella G. Ives, on "Language." The ladies who have lectured before the Society have acquitted themselves with marked shifty. On the following Saturday, the 13th inst. the lecture will be given by Mr. A. Bronson Aleott, the Sage of Concord, who also proposes to hold parlor conversations at private houses, as he did when here four years ago. The lecture for the 20th will be given by Dr. H. W. Boyd, of this city, on "Comparative Anatomy, and How the Forms of Extinct Animals Are Bestored.

SUBURBAN.

OAK PARK. The utility of the burglar-alarm has been satisfactorily demonstrated by a resident of Oak Park. A gentleman who, at a cost of several hundred dellars, enjoys the luxury of one of these contrivances was recently disturbed in his midnight slumbers by an omicous noise from the instrument, which almost froze the blood in his veins. The alarm indicated that the disturbance was in the basement. Cantiously arising and arming himself with a revolver, a butcherknife, a boot-jack, and a base-ball club, he went to the head of the stairs, acticipating a most bloody and deadly encounter, and fully resolved to sell his life as dearly as possible. At the foot of the stairs he saw a figure that under the circumstances looked exceedingly suspicious. As he was poising the boot-jack in air, and, placing his armory in order, a familiar voice entreated him to cease his bellicose demonstrations before becoming a murderer. A few hurried words explained the situation. One of the ladies employed about the house had had occasion to go to the kitchen, and had inadvertently caused the alarm.

The Udion Glub will meet Thursday evening. The sociable of Thursday evening will be the eighth and probably last one during the season. The Ladies Sewing Society will meet Thursday afternoon and evening.

The Ladies Temperance Union will meet Priday afternoon at the Methodist Church.

The Rev. Mr. Krown, of Maywood, preached Sunday morning and evening at the Congregational Church.

There will be prayer-meeting at the Congregational Church Welnesday evening. The Covenanters will meet Friday evening. the instrument, which almost froze the blood in his veins. The alarm indicated that the disturb-

Black Dress-Silks and Alpacas.
Look at our \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75, and \$1 black dresssilks, worth from \$2 to \$4. Opening this day. Fineblack alpacas at 35 cents, 40 cents, 50 cents, and 60
cents. Buyers in above goods sare at least sme-third.
Pardridge's, 114 and 116 State street.

THE COUNCIL.

M. Moore Confirmed as Fire Comissioner.

Banks Which Are Delinquent on Personal Taxes.

Indiana Street Railway-Coal-Weighers.

Miscellaneous Business.

A regular meeting of the Common Council as held last evening, President Dixon in the

mication was received from the Board of Education calling the Council's attention to a resolution lately passed by that Board asking the appointment by the Council of three appraisers to appraise the value of school fund

It was referred to the Committee on Schools. THE DELINQUENTS. The following communication from the Comp troller was read and referred to the Committee

on Finance:

7,500,00 2,241.50 11,250.00 2,500.00 3,300.00 5,942.25

The Committee on Fire and Water submitted a report recommending the confirmation of Mr. S. M. Moore as a member of the Board of Fire Commissioners.

Ald. Bailey desired to be informed if this Mr. Moore was the individual who erected a building on LaSalle street in violation of the fire ordi-The President stated that the Council had never heard the candidate charged with such a

.\$133,541.69

never heard the candidate charged with such a thing.

Aid. Lengacher said he had made a personal examination of the building in question, and had even told that it would be made fire-proof before it was completed. He had been able to see nothing in its construction warranting the charge that it was a violation of the fire ordinances.

Ald. Hidreth made a vehement speech in opposition to Mr. Moore, whom he characterized as one of the insurance representatives who had sought to intimidate the Council and the people by withdrawing from the city, and as a man who had been foremost in violating the ordinances which they had clamored for. He was certain Moore would work in the interests of insurance companies,—a class of speculators whom Chicago had shown she could do without,—and he would, consequently, oppose his confirma-

done for a purpose. In connection with this statement be gave a short bistory of the building.

Ald. Cullerton wanted to see the business of the Police and Fire Department confined to the elected Commissioners to the exclusion of interference on the part of the underwriters if the Board of Commissioners was to be continued as a part of the City Government. For his part he would like to vote to abolish the Board. He thought it would be done by the Legislature, and that consequently it was useless to appoint any one.

Ald. Woodman said he thought Mr. Moore was an excellent man for the position, and be visiced to see him confirmed. Indeed, he thought the Council had no other alternative; that the charter schally compelled them to confirm whoseover the Board of Underwriters recommended. In proof of which he read from Sec. 14 of the charter.

Ald. Cullerton then moved a postponement of action until the first Monday in May next. Lost—yeas, 12; nays, 22.

Ald. Reidy moved to recommit to the same Committee. Lost—yeas, 10; nays, 22.

The motion to confirm made by Ald. Lengacher was carried by the following vote:

Feas—Bichardson, Stone of the Fourth, Stone of the Fifth, Clarke of the Fifth, Reidy, Sommer, Woodman, Clarke of the Tenth, Gunderson, Heath, Waterman, Usee, Chiveland, Stout, Mair, Lengacher, Schaffner, Dickinson, Jonas, Mr. Freedent—30.

Anys—Cullerton, McClory, Hidreth, McDonald, Bailey, O'Brien, White, Quirk, Ryan, Eckhardt, Murphy, Sweeny—12.

WEIGHING COAL.

The Committee on Markets submitted a report favoring the passage of a certain amendment to the Coal ordinance making the price of weighing coal 5 cents per lond.

Ald. Woodman thought, in view of the com-

The Committee on Markets submitted a report favoring the passage of a certain amendment to the Coal ordinance making the price of weighing coal 5 cents per load.

Ald. Woodman thought, in view of the complaints against coal-dealers on account of short weights, the Council should appoint and station weights at every coal-yard in the city.

The amendment referred to was, on motion, committed to the clerk for engrossment.

INDIANA STREET RAILWAY.

The Committee on Streets and Alleys of the West Division presented a report recommending the passage of an ordinance allowing the West Side City Railway Company to lay and operate a track on West Indiana street.

Ald. White moved to postpone action until the first Monday in December. Lost—yeas, 5; nays, 23.

Ald. Quirk's motion to postpone for two weeks was carried by the following vote:

Yess—Richardson, Stone of the Fourth, Stone of the Fifth, Clarke of the Fifth, Reidy, Sommers, Callerton, McClory, Woodman, Clarke of the Tenth, Heath, Waterman, Case, Cleveland, Quirk, Ryan, Mahr, Lengacher, Schaffner, Sweeney, Dixon—21.

Nays—Hildreth, McDonald, White, Gunderson, Eckhardt, Stout, Murphy, Dickinson, Jonas—9.

In connection with the above report, a minority report recommending the insertion of a clause in the ordinance compelling the Company to pay to the city one-balf of 1 per cent of its gross earnings, was taken up and postponed for a similar length of time.

Annankon street viaduct.

The Committee on Railroads reported recommending that the Board of Public Works to instructed to direct the Chicago & Northwestern, the Chicago, Milwatkee & St. Paul Railroads to begin at once the drection of a viaduct over their tracks on North Singamon street. The order therefor accompanying the report, and insert \$18,000.

Ald. Hidreth was opposed to the location, and moved to commit the matter to the Board of Education. He stated the site was close to the property selected for a new hospital.

Areport of the Evision of bell-towers by railroad companies at all street grossings, was p

er the purpose for which they were pro-

Ald. Campbell asked leave to introduce a certain bill for the consideration of the Legislature which he wished to have referred to the Committee on Legislation. Objected to.

It is as follows:

Bet essated, etc. SECTION 1. That it shall be the duty of the police authorities of the cities of this Stat to seize and destroy any tables or other apparatus use for the purpose of playing at any game or sport for money, or any other valuable thing, in any commo gaming-bases, building, booth, yard, or garden, a

g the attenua-may be of any person or building, booth, yar-carpe be paid into the City Tressury. No damages or compensation shall be recovered against such police officer, police suthorities, or such city, by the keeper of such gaming-house, the owner of such building, booth, yard, or garden where such gaming is carried on, or by the owner, leason, or lease of such furniture or household goods.

Caspar Brenwald was elected Assistant City Weigher, at Western and Ogden avenues.

Frank Smith was elected Assistant City Weigher, at the corner of Loomis and West Twelfth atreets.

SELLING DELINQUENT PROPERT.

Ald. Heath, for the Committee on Finance, presepted an amendment to an ordinance providing that the City Collector return the list of property on which taxes are unpaid to the County Collector by May I, so that the property could be sold for the delinquent assessment. Lad

Collector by May 1, so that the property e sold for the delinquent assessment. The Council adjourned.

AMUSEMENTS.

"THE SCANDAL" AT THE MUSEUM.
The little Monroe street theatre which the Rev.
Dr. Byder has denominated "second-class," to
the unspeakable disgust of the management,
produced last evening the much-heralded drama
of contemporaneous nastiness entitled "The
Scaudal." The house was fair, and much amuse-Scaudal." The house was fair, and much amusement was created by the performance. The public may be let into the secret that the original diama is a comedy called the "Love Knot." which has been more or less Indiconsity garbled to bring in the dramatis persons of the Brooklyn tragedy. To say that the introduction of such a theme by implication only is in execrable taste, is to reiterate what every thoughtful reader will long ago have said. But apart from the fact, it is inconceivably droll to place in imagination the actors in the tragedy in such common-place and even farcical situations as they are here represented as occupying. The indicrousness of the speciacle depends, perhaps, entirely upon the make up of Mr. Soggs as Henry Ward. Mr. Soggs is a young man of remarkable talent, and capable of better things than burlsequing eversnd gentlemen. But for all that, he was very successful in "making up" in imitation of Mr. Beecher. He dressed himself with the traditional long hair and cloak, and assumed a slouchy, swaggering gait. He puffed out his upper lip, and worked the corners of his mouth according to the latest description of the defendant; and, when he gazed abstractedly upwards as though giving full play to his "true inwardness," the calleature was too much for the gravity of the audience, and they burst into a peal of laughter, which interrupted the progress of the play for sorvae little time. Mr. Soggs was heedless of that cheer, and still communed with himself with truly introspective tranquility. The other gentiomen failed to give color to their assumptions, and so the whole interest of the scandal centred in Mr. Soggs. The situations are, to speak mildly, indenente, with the key given by the names and personidations. To nave Frank Carpenter, Henry Ward Beecher, and Theodore Tilton, thinly disguised, making criminal propositions to a milliner, and Victoria Woodhull and Mrs. Tilton surprising them severally in their amours, is a shook to good sense and good taste which would be intolerable but for its ut ment was created by the performance. The pub-

he would, consequently, oppose his confirmation.

Ald. Case came to the rescue of his companion in the insurance business. He thought the question was solely as to the candidate's ability to fill the office. Mr. Moore had not been responsible for the erection of the building in question. The charge made against him in connection therewith had been done for a purpose. In connection with this statement be gave a short history of the building.

Ald. Cullerton wanted to see the business of the Police and Fire Department comfined to the elected Commissioners was to be continued as a part of the City Government. For his part he would like to vote to abolish the Board. He thought it would be done by the Legislature, and that consequently it was useless to appoint any one.

Ald. Woodman said he thought Mr. Moore was an excellent man for the position, and he vished to see him confirmed. Indeed, he thought the Council had no other alternative; that the charger schally compelled them to contribute the charger schally compelled them to contribute the charger schally compelled them to contribute the charger schally compelled them to continued to the count Duzel, Mr. McVicker's THEATRE.

Mrs. Bowers oponed her engagement with wone in which she has earned no light reputation, and should therefore not be dismissed with but a word. Circumstances, however, prevent a very extended analysis of her acting. Briefly, then, while her personation of Camaille abounds in strong points of acting, it lacks certain elements which are indispensable. We sak of her tenderness is a percequisite. She can kindle with the force and power of her method, and that consequently it was useless to appoint any one.

Ald. Woodman said he thought Mr. Moore was an excellent man for the position, and he wished to see him confirmed. Indeed, he thought the council had no other alternative; the count Duzel, Mr. McVicker should demand an explanation as to his wardrobe, and publish it in the programme.

THE ACADEMY.

The new play of "Grana Uaile," by Bartley Campbell, was produced at the Academy of Music last evening before a middling large audience. As the performance did not terminate until past 11 o'clock, an extended criticism of the play and the players is reserved for a future

FINANCIAL.

ST. LOUIS BANK FAILURE.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 1.—Rumors have been in circulation since noon that the People's Savings Institution, corner of Fifth street and Carondolet avenue, in the lower part of the city, has suspended, and Edward Wubrl, Cashier, had abscended with a large amount of money; but beyond the fact that the bank closed its doors, and that it had a debt of \$62.000 against it at the Clearing-House this morning, and that Wuhrl had not been at the bank to-day, fittle is known. Other officers of the bank are examining the accounts, and probably a statement of affairs will be made this evening.

A NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—The New York Loan and Indemnity Company is winding up its affairs prep-

Indemnity Company is winding up its affairs preparatory to retiring from business. It is reported that the loss to its stockholders will not fall short of 30 per cent and interest for two years, but officers of the Company stage that they have cash on band and cash assets abundantly sufficient to pay every depositor in full on presentation.

THE FREEPORT WATCH-COMPANY. THE FREEPORT WATCH-COMPANY.

Special, Dispails to The Chicago Tribune.

Freeport, Ill., Feb. 1.—The enterprise inangurated by our citizens for the establishment of a watch-factory in this city has resulted in the erection of a fine building on the south side of the town. The proprietors are now putting in he machinery, and promise to set the concern a booming inside of thirty days. They will manufacture what is known as the Hoyt watch. The Times telegrams from this point, decrying this movement as a fraud, and defaming the worthy gentlemen engaged in it, are conspicuous solely for absence of truth from them. It is blowing great guns about the ears of the young man who sent them.

Big Invention.

Lloyd, the famous map man, who made all the maps for Gen, Grant and the Union army, certificates of which he published, has just invented a way of geiting a relief plate from steel so as to print Lloyd's Map of American Continess—showing from ocean to ocean—on one entire sheet of bank note paper, 40x50 inches large, on a lightning press, and colored, sized, and varnished for the wall so as to stand washing, and mailing snywhere in the world for 25 cents, or unvarished for 10 cents. This map shows the whole United States and Territories in a group, from surveys to 1875, with 1,000,000 places on it, such as towns, cities, villages, mountains, lakes, rivers, streams, gold mines, railway sations, &c. This map should be in every house. Send 25 cents to the Lloyd Map Company, Philadelphia, and you will get a copy by return mail.

Chickering Upright Planos.

Just received at Reed's Temple of Music, corner
Dearborn and Van Suren streets, a few very fine upright planes containing the latest and best improve-

THE COUNTY BOARD.

Opening Bids for Bread, Meat.

McCaffrey Wants to Get Hold of the Normal School.

The Board of County Commissioners met yes-terday afternoon, President Burdick in the chair, and the lobby full. supplies—was taken up, and the Clerk read the proposals.

David Branner offered to furnish bread of good quality at 2 9-10 cents a pound for the West Division, and3 cents for all other divisions; C. L. Woodman & Co. at \$2.65 per 100 pounds, quality not mentioned; Schweinfurth Bros. at \$2.60 per 100 pounds, agreeing to keep places in each division for its distribution; Fred Voltz at \$2.19 per 100 pounds; Louis Schnen, 2½ cents a pound; Augustus Briesmeier, wheat bread at 3 cents a pound; J. A. McGowan, \$2.85 per 100 pounds; William S. Pitman, \$2.45 per 100 pounds; Thomas Templeton, at 3 cents a pound, guaranteeing 16 ounces; C. Gregerich, at \$2.50 per 100 pounds.

The bids were referred to the Joint Committee on Public Charities and Hospital.

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MEATS.

Peter Downey (the City Scavenger) offered to furnish good beef, mution, etc., to the Poor-House at 5½ cents a pound; extra, for Insane Asyium, 6 cents; Hospital, 8½ cents; paupers, 5½ cents and 5 cents; all others, 5½ cents a pound; O'Malley Bros., meats, etc., 5 cents a pound; O'Malley Bros., meats, etc., 5 cents a pound; George Collins, for North Division only, 6 cents a pound; Hugh H Sweetzer, 7½ cents for Insane Asylum, and 5 cents for Poor-House; William Reinhardt & Go., at 6 cents a pound; Charles Brown, 5 35-100 cents a pound; Algernon Z. Osgood, 5 75-100 cents a pound; Algernon Z. Osgood, 5 75-100 cents a pound; Rustum & Co., South Side only, at 6 cents a pound; J. John Schwartmann, North Division only, at 5 cents a pound; Carpenter Bros., at 5½ cents a pound. The proposals were referred to the same Committee.

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BOOTS AND SHOES.

Philip Appel offered to furnish men's boots at \$2.75 a pair, shoes at \$1.40; boys', 95 cents; misses', 31; children's, 70 cents; men's carpet slippers, 65 cents; women's, 60 cents. A. G. Fischer, men's shoes, \$1.50 and \$1.40; women's \$1.10, \$1.20; \$1.25, and \$1; boys', \$1.25, \$1.20, and \$1; misses, 90 and 95 cents; men's, \$1.30; boys', 92\(\frac{1}{2}\) cents; children's, 80 and 68 cents. Leonard Dieddrich, men's boots, \$2.25 and \$2; children's, 60 cents. Theodore Schultz, men's boots, \$2.50; shoes, \$1.50; women's shoes, \$1.30; misses', \$1.15; boys', \$1.10; children's, 60 cents. Theodore Schultz, men's boots, \$2.50; shoes, \$1.50; women's shoes, \$1.30; misses', \$1.15; boys', \$1.10; children's, 60 cents. The proposals were referred to the Committee on Public Charities.

misses', \$1.15; boys', \$1.10; children's, 50 cents. The proposals were referred to the Committee on Public Charities.

William M. Devine offered to furnish milk at 11 cents and 14 cents a gallon; J. M. A. Devine at 29 cents and 12½ cents a gallon. The bids were referred to the Committee on Hospital.

Proposals for furnishing stationery and printing were received from E. M. Clark and J. B. Edwards, The Staats Zeitung Printing Company, J. M. W. Jones, Theodore Asmus, and Cameron, Amberg & Co. They were referred to the Joint Committee on Finance and Public Service. On motion the rules were suspended, and the following resolution, offered by Commissioner McCaffrey, was adopted:

Resolved, That all bidders for furnishing bread, boots and shoes, printing, binding, and stationery, appear before the open Roard and Committees with samples of each kind of article, and that the samples of the successful bidders be carefully kept in these rooms that they may be referred to at any time.

A communication was received from the Warden of the County Hospital, calling attention to its crowded condition, especially in the female wards, worthy applicants being daily, of necessity, refused admission.

It was referred to the Committee on Hospital. The Finance Committee reported in favor of paying Judge Sibley, an "extra" to help out, tee sum of \$170 for ten days' services.

Commissioner Herting said he had not signed the report, because he had seen it stated in the newspapers that the Supreme Court had held the county to be under no obligation to pay extra Judges.

Commissioner Clough remarked that the Board had no official notice of such a railing, and, even if they had, inasmuch as the services had been rendered and the charge was low, he would favor the payment of the bill.

The report was concurred in.

A bill of W. W. Heaton for similar services, amounting to \$160, was also ordered to be paid.

The Committee on Public Buildings reported their action in reference to the Court-House,

THE COURT-HOUSE. The Commit

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The COURT-HOUSE, which has heretofore been published in The Taibura, recommending that the opinions of the County Attorney and the Corporation Counsel as to the non-liability of the city and county under the action of the County and county Board be placed on file.

The report was concurred in.

The Committee on Education reported in favor of paying bills, salaries, etc., aggregating \$1,234.33. They stated that they visited the Normal School Jan. 29, and spens the entire day examining into the condition of the institution and its system of management. They had a conference with the Board of Education, and from them secretained the number and salaries of teachers and employes, as determined by them in June last, the contracts for supplies for the ensuing year having been let. It seemed to the Committee a angular anomaly that the Board of Education should have ench absolute control of this institution and its expenses, and that the Board of Education should have ench absolute control of this institution and its expenses, and that the Board of Education is to make and report to the County down that the Board of Education to make and report to the County Board that it had not been the habit of the Board of Education to make and report to the County Board their setions and doings, and they felt that they were not so required to do by law. Yet such a report was due to the tax-payers of the county, who supported the institution, and ought to be made to the County Board, that it might reach the tax-payers. The Committee of the salaries of the teachers and employee, and determine the expenses, and that an annual report thereof made, and its expenditure had been entirely under the control of the Board, recommending that changes in the law to that effect be suggested to the direction of the salaries of the teachers and employee, and determine the expenses, and that an annual report about the mad

Resolved, That it shall be the duty or an common of this Board to whom proposals for county support for building county buildings may be referred examination, to report to this Board whether the sons making such proposals are responsible, as such bidders are, or have been, engaged on the building to such be the common of the such bidders are compation pertaining to such bidders. such bidders are, or have been, engaged in the ness, trade, or occupation pertaining to such pies or labors; also, if any such beave refused or neglected to any proposal or contract previously to or with the county, to the end that this Bombe enabled as far as possible to let all contracts lowest responsible hidders, and avoid the compile and loss attending the desling with unknown an spounsible persons. The information called for resolution shall be applicable only to the lowest be and such as the Committees may recommend a swarded contracts.

Countissioner McCaffrey spoke of discount of the contracts of the committee of the c

sse, Clough, Guenther, Holden, Jones

An effort was made to correct this vanction to adjourn until Thursday whus shutting out a request of Corlolden that the vote be reread.

MARRIAGES. KING MARCELLUS—In this city, Fob. 1, by the Res. D. Heimer, Mr. Clarence M. King and Miss Habi-Marcellus. W Saratoga, N. T., papers please notice.

Funeral Tuesday, at 1 p. m. Friend of the taning are invited.
GIBES—In this city, Feb. 1, at the residence of Mrs. William P. Hodden, No. 26: Warren-ave, Mrs. Irany I. Gibbs, aged 6 years.
funeral Wednesday, at 2:20 o'clock.
for Boston (Mass.) and Burimgton (Ia.) papers please

For Upwards of Thirty Years MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been use for children with never-falling success. It corrects acit ity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bow als, curse dysenter, and diarrhes, whether arising from teething or other causes. An old and well-tried remody.

For all Purposes of a Family Liniment,

THE ROUSEHOLD PANACEA will be found invalue ble. Immediate rulief will follow its use in all cases op-point the stomach, bowels, or side; rheumatism, colin-colds, sprains, and bruisses. For intermaliand external ma-Children Often Look Pale and Sic tree from all coloring or other injurious ingredients. If used in worm preparations. Sold by all drug

LITHOGRAPH. Easy to Make but Heavy to Carry. BULLS AND BEARS IN THE LARD MARKET.

A CRAYON LITHOGRAPH, 16x2. That has been in such great domand the last few days C. W. SHERWOOD, Proprietor, AUCTION SALES.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 & 70 Wabash-av. AUCTION SALE OF DRY GOODS

Staple and Fancy Dry Goeds, Hosiery, Notices, Ilouns, Underwear, Fundating Goods, Blankes, Spreads, &c.; Table Damask, Towels, Crash, &c.; Oll Cloth, Matrings, &c. Harceses, Whips, &c.; full line of Ingrain Carpors; also, Cotage and the Carpotassical Carpotassics of Carpotassics (Cook.) Regular Tuesday's Sale, Feb. 2, at 9% o'clock. GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

OUR AUCTION SALE OF BOOTS & SHOES For Wednesday, Feb. 3,

Will be a very attractive one, as we shall show a FINE LINE OF GOODS FOR SPRING SALES.

GEO. P. GORE & OO., St and 70 Wabach-st. By ELISON, POMEROY & CO. BANKRUPT SALE AT AUCTION.

MERCHANT TAILOR'S STOCK Neckties, Clothing, and Store Fixtures. TUESDAY MORNING, FEB. 2, AT 10 O'CLOCK. AT OUR STORES,

84 & SG RANDOLPH-ST.

By order of GEO. W. CAMPBELL, Rac., Asseme will sell a large and well-assorted stock of sessions goods, consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Barves, to consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Barves, to consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Barves, to consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Barves, Barves,

Also, a stock of Ready-made Ciothing, Boots, Shoes, &c. ELISON, POMEROY & CO. HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. Friday Morning. Feb. 5, at 0:30 o'clock, ew and Second-hand Parlot, Chamber, and Dini-som Funduur. Lounges, Wardrobes. Bookease 00 least Chamber Bookease, 10 control of the later of the Chamber Bookease, 10 control of the ELISON, POMEROY & CO., et an 68 Kandolphe

By HODGES & CO. Large and Attractive Sale of HOUSEHOLD GOODS,

ON TUESDAY, Feb. 2, 2 p. m., Consisting of Velvet. Brussels E. B. and Tapestry Brussels. Three-Fly and lograin Carpets, Parlor Sais, Fas Marble-top Chamber suits, Wardrobes, Loumes, Bereaus, Bedisteads, Washstands, Tables, Fine Hedding, Hair Mattresses, Peaher Pilloren, Springs; also, Grodory, Glassware, Cutlery, &c., &c. : Faxlor and first-disk Cooking Stores and Kitchen Utensils. Sale pentire and taput reserve. Owner going abroad.

WM. F. HODG as & CO., Auctioneers, N. B.—Also, on Wedneeday and Saturday evening at the control of the co

THURSDAY, Feb. 4, at 10 a. m., AT PRIVATE RES No. 228 WEST MONROE-ST., The Fatire Contents of the 3-story Brick. Fourteen rooms completely furni-hed, condering of on 7% -octave Plano (Recewood), Brussells and Ingrain Capets, fine Parior, Dining, Stiting, and Common Parior. Lock on the Parior, Disaware, Plated Wure, &c., St. Kitchen and Laundry Utendis. Lock out for bargain. Sale positive and without reserve. and without reserve.

WM. F. HODGES & CO., And loneers,

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., SALESBOOMS, 108 EAST MADISON-ST. WEDNESDAY MORNING, Feb. 2, at 9% o'clock, 100 PACKAGES GLASS,
DE CASKS WHITE ORANITE WARE,
NEW PARLOR AND CHAMBER SETS,
HOUSEHOLD GOODS, CARPETS, STOKES,
PARETON, BUGGIES, AND HARNESS, AT 108 RAST MADISON-ST.

THURSDAY, Feb. 4, at 9% o'clock
TRADE SALE. DRY GOODS.
CUSTOM-MADE CLOTHING.
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND FLANIE

BOOTS and SHOES, By LEONARD & CO, # Madison-st., (opposite McVicker's Ton GRAND OPENING SAL AT NEW STORL NEW AND SECOND-HAND

FURNITURE On TUESDAY, Feb. 2, at 9:20, at 8; Madiso-eb. Paint, Chamber, and Dining-room Farmiture. A wiley of the ond-hand Furniture. Carpete, etc., will be sold at the same time under chaffle more care. ROCKWELL, WILLIAM & CO.,

Furniture and Household Goods, Consisting of a great variety of Parker Suiz Marsistand Walnut Chamber Seis, Tables, Longes, Chairs, Office Furniture, Stores, Carpets, and Great Marchandise. The goods must be soid, at marker will find decided bargains at this sale. By JAS. P. McNAMARA & CO.,

500 CASES BOOTS AND SHOES, DRY GOODS AND NOTION
WEDNESDAY MORNING, Feb 1 1986 COM-

VOLUME 28 DRY GO

63 and 65 Wash

Great Oppor

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DIAMO WE HAVE BARG DIAMONI GILES.

GENERAL N Until February 15, 1875, cates of 1874, held by the City Taxes of 1873, can be per cent premium, and Ce years at 20 per dent premium results the rates shall be incore pent premium results.

266 & 268 WA

March 1, 1875, the form to 10 per cent premium certificates is now ex per cent premium resp IRON WO TO WATER & GAS GLOUCESTER I

DAVID & BROWN, Pros. J. Iron Gas and Water Pipes, ing and Steam Pipes, Step or Gas, all a FINAN THE UNITED

MORTGAGE LOANS small or Gold or Currency inside property.

ALFRED W. SAT 7 0 ARTISTIC TA 10 Pr

DISCOUNT on all Garments or usry and Febru EDWARD E Importing Tailors FOR SA

FOR S The Rivers The CAPACIOUS and RIME TRL at RIVERSIDE, Cook Of furniture and all the necessary effected for sale for a few days of an the premises. By order of S

FOR S. Certificate of the Vi Held by the Treasurer for sales prior to Feb. 15, 1875, without date a premium will be added. OPTICAL

A large jine of choice II 82 STA DISSOLUTIO DISSOL

The firm of Allen & Bartle mutual consent. Mr. James having disposed of his untire just. as heretofore, who will on the same of the firm of A

nes Allen, of the late fit o. 155 Dearborn st. DISSOL The firm of A. C. Brackebus is this day disselved by mutual stiring. The business will is igned, who have this day form he firm name of Branksbunk, albeit all assets and

DISSOL